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FOCUS on Britain

What's ahead . . .

The Russians are coming . . . to London.

By far the largest Soviet exhibition ever put on in Britain opens for 18 days Aug 6. And the Soviets appear to be coming with a purpose: to polish the image of the hammer and sickle, and perhaps to loosen Britain's concentration on Western Europe as a trading partner. They would like to see Eastern Europe take some of that trade.

As though to rub the message in, a model of the Soviet TU-144 supersonic airliner will have a place of honor. With this plane the Russians hope to beat the Anglo-French Concorde into supersonic passenger service.

Altogether 8,000 exhibits will be on display, ranging from Yuri Gagarin's original Vostok 1 spaceship to parades of Soviet fashions. And each of the 15 Soviet republics will have its own pavilion.

⊕

The British Imperial yard is heading for final retirement.

On July 18 Minister of Technology Anthony Wedgwood Benn sets out the program for Britain's change to the metric system. It looks likely that the timetable for the switch will set 1970 as the starting date and 1975 as the finishing line.

And then what will the Board of Trade do with that bronze bar with its two gold plugs which at 62 degrees F. are exactly one British yard apart?

⊕

Britain is readying an "early warning system"—against incoming tides of clinging crude oil.

Just over a year ago, Britain's southwestern beaches were devastated by the black ooze which poured from the tanks of the wrecked Torrey Canyon. The government decided not to be caught unprepared again.

Now it is bringing in legislation to aid local authorities in coping with the problem. And it has promised large-scale cash assistance to local budgets should a pollution influx off-balance them.

Around the coasts of England and Wales local officials have started work on plans for the defense of their particular stretches of shoreline. Some of them have donned new hats as "pollution officers." Meanwhile London has offered to pay for air reconnaissance; and police and coast guards are preparing to combine in giving rapid reports of any threatening oil slicks.

Trends . . .

"Go to work on a song" has become the motto of the Liverpool City Council. It is fitting some 130 of its municipal buses with a taped music system. And the plan to ease commuters to their jobs on a cushion of sound is intriguing other local authorities.

Drivers will act as disc jockeys, fitting prerecorded tapes onto a player. There'll be commercials, too, interspersed between the classics and the pops. They will boost such things as the local airport and city events, and it is hoped the returns will help offset public transport costs—which makes the idea doubly interesting to those officials in other cities.

⊕

They have struck a sky-high social problem in Scotland.

Mothers in the tallest apartment block in Europe, in the Balornock neighborhood of Glasgow, are finding that their children are becoming "socially backward and shy." It appears that in their airy apartment life they don't have enough opportunities to mix and play with other children.

The senior tutor in child care at a nearby college, Miss Nan Welsh, wants to give them a good grounding. She advocates setting up play groups for the under-fives. Her plan is expected to be in operation by the fall with a supervisor teaching the children community songs and simple games. Then, it is hoped, the boys and girls of Balornock, when they reach school age, will fit in more happily with their down-to-earth pals.

How and why . . .

One of Britain's answers to the housing problem is beginning to pay off. It's the housing society idea.

Individuals get together to form such a society. Through it they develop an estate and occupy the houses—either on a cooperative ownership basis or by renting back to the society at cost. Expenses are minimized: Overheads are less than for building one house at a time, there is no developer's profit, and the mortgage term can be stretched over 40 years.

In addition, a housing corporation, set up by the government in 1964, usually lends one-third of the funds needed. The rest comes from building societies or banks. Between 1964 and the end of March the Housing Corporation approved loans toward building 22,000 homes for 80,000 people. It's a catchy idea, seeing the money you paid in taxes return temporarily to build your home.

Where to look

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By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

California Governor Reagan
Presidential parrying—with a touch of recall

Reagan learns brinkmanship

By John C. Waugh
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

California Gov. Ronald Reagan, while gazing at lofty presidential peaks in the distance, may be about to fall off a political cliff at home.

His backers nationally, on July 21, plan to beam a Reagan speech to the nation for a full prime-time half hour over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Yet, paradoxically, 10 days later he may find himself facing a recall election at home.

Citizens for Reagan nationally already have bought the prime time July 21. The Governor will preempt "Gentle Ben" that Sunday night. And the nation will see a tape of a hard-hitting anticrime, antiadministration speech he Governor delivered last month in Indianapolis.

But meanwhile the recall threat suddenly is serious enough to have frozen the smile on every pro-Reagan countenance in California.

Governor Reagan has said from the start he isn't a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination — only a favorite son.

But as the Miami convention nears, it is clear the Governor will permit his name to be put in nomination. And at that moment he will become a candidate.

With less than a month left before the GOP National Convention he is about to

★ Please turn to Page 3

Inside today

Berio meditates in print on work as composer

Provocatively and perceptively Italy's young Luciano Berio discusses his work and the role of the composer today (in an essay and an interview).
Interview: Page 6
Essay: Page 8

Miami Beach hopes to keep GOP on hook

Convention days are here again! First the GOP national convention at Miami Beach, located on an island, Aug. 5. Three weeks later, the Democrats in Chicago.

First of two reports on the convention cities.

First page, second section

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

Moscow disappoints Nasser

U.S.-Soviet détente blossoms

By Joseph C. Harsch
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The "détente" in the United States-Soviet relations is getting more interesting, and more convincing.

Granted, there are plenty of reservations in Washington (and presumably in Moscow as well) about how fundamental, and how long lasting, will be this thaw in the long-frozen pattern of tensions between the world's two superpowers.

And as yet the thaw seems not to have touched one of the four main points of friction between Soviet and U.S. interests.

Pattern of diplomacy

There is still danger of more, rather than less, tension and trouble around West Berlin which is under a sort of third-grade siege by the East Germans.

However, the essential feature of the ever-changing world landscape as of this moment is that the men of Moscow have just proved to be a grave disappointment to President Nasser of Egypt. They have disappointed him by cutting back on their willingness to underwrite his desire for a rollback of Israeli arms from Sinai.

And this is important above all because it implies that Moscow places a higher value on the thaw in its relations with the United States than on Mr. Nasser's satisfactions.

Mr. Nasser spent eight days in Moscow. This is a longer than usual visit for the leader of what is after all just another of Moscow's client states.

There is external evidence that the visit was difficult and painful for both sides. The communiqué seemed to be plastering over an inconclusive meeting at which Mr. Nasser got very much less than he apparently has hoped to get.

One indication is that the Russians themselves want to see the Suez Canal reopened. And evidently they are not going to back up Cairo's insistence on an Israeli withdrawal from Sinai as a precondition.

It is a related straw of evidence that the Politburo in Warsaw was publicly pulling back from its bristling anti-Zionist and anti-Israel posturing precisely while Mr. Nasser was in Moscow. It would seem that the anti-Israel line pursued steadily by Moscow since the last Arab-Israel war has been somewhat toned down, though at times not entirely abandonded.

The meaning can of course be overdone, but it amounts to Moscow pulling away by a step or so from a situation which could lead to a serious confrontation with the United States.

Four points of conflict

The essential facts involved here are that there are four main points where the national interests of the Soviet Union and the United States are most visibly in conflict.

They are the Caribbean (Cuba), Eastern Europe (Berlin), the Middle East (Israel) and Vietnam. Of these four Vietnam is where the friction has long been the most dangerous. And the Russians long have been saying that Washington would have to give up its pressure on North Vietnam before there could be any serious business done about other matters.

Now they are doing some business about other matters.

Since President Johnson pulled his bombing line back from most of North Vietnam there has been the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, the agreement to start talks about a possible limitation on nuclear weapons, and the cool treatment of Mr. Nasser in Moscow.

The President has been waiting for some "response" from Hanoi to his pull back of

★ Please turn to Page 11

Associated Press Wirephoto

Moscow venture for Nasser
International political analysts believe that Egypt's President Nasser was given a hard time in Moscow on his recent visit as Soviet leaders Alexei N. Kosygin and Leonid I. Brezhnev also seek a contrapuntal form of détente with the United States.

Strong Senate tide develops for Fortas

A Monitor survey

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A poll of the Senate by The Christian Science Monitor shows that the tide is running strongly in favor of approval of the nomination of Abe Fortas as chief justice.

Sixty senators have responded to a questionnaire asking if they would approve such an appointment. Thirty-nine answered "yes." Nineteen said "no." And two said they were "undecided."

Within this response lies enough dissent, of course, to launch a filibuster in the waning days of Congress. But White House pressure now is being exerted, and this resistance may fade.

With adjournment of Congress nearing, Senate delay has become the chief obstacle to confirmation. What the opponents to confirmation will do remains the imponderable.

Among some Republican leaders in both the Senate and House there is considerable unhappiness over the fight against confirmation that was launched by GOP Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan. He and 18 other Republicans formed a bloc to prevent what they saw to be a "lame-duck appointment."

Changes indicated

But this group now is breaking up a bit. Sen. Thruston B. Morton, a member of the 19, has changed his position, now favoring a Fortas confirmation. Senate minority leader Everett McKinley Dirksen also has indicated support of the Fortas nomination.

Behind the scenes several GOP leaders have passed the word that the GOP resistance to Associate Justice Fortas has become an embarrassment to the party. Said one leader:

"The Republican Party has been making considerable progress with the Jewish community. But this GOP opposition to Fortas is going to hurt us with that group."

The GOP opposition to a Fortas (and Judge Homer Thornberry) appointment was detailed in an answer from Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee:

"I believe that positions on the Supreme Court are of such significance that when coupled with the certainty that there will be a new administration in January, the new administration, whether Republican or Democrat, should have the opportunity to designate the new chief justice and the new associate justice of the Supreme Court."

Politics questioned

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D) of Oklahoma, in supporting the appointments, had this to say on his questionnaire: "I think this assumption that presidential powers end six or seven months before his term expires is repugnant to the office of the presidency and to the Constitution."

Opposing the appointment, Sen. Len B. Jordan (R) of Idaho takes this position:

"The question is whether it is wise policy for the Senate to confirm a new chief justice and an associate justice, who presumably will serve for life, when the people are in the midst of choosing a new president and a new government.

"I expect to vote against both confirmations—not so much as a protest against the persons whose names have been sent up to the Senate by the President, but as a matter of principle and a protest against the system."

Arabs confer

Palestine council shapes strategy for guerrilla warfare against Israel

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo

One hundred Palestinian Arabs, ranging from grizzled guerrilla leaders in uniform to businessmen and professors in Palm Beach suits, have been meeting here to debate the financing and coordination of guerrilla warfare against Israel.

They form the Palestine National Council, chosen by a committee of Palestine exile organizations. The organizations are said to represent more than two million Palestinian Arabs living inside and outside Israel and the territories it controls.

This was the first gathering of its kind since the June, 1967, Arab-Israeli war.

Committees set up

Yahia Hammouda, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, called at the opening session of the conference for "a unified Arab plan to . . . unify the Arab powers and mobilize the military potential of the Arab nation" to fight Israel.

United Arab Republic Labor Minister Kamal Eddin Rifaat and Sayed Nofal, Arab League assistant secretary general, opened the council meeting July 10 in Arab League headquarters by the Nile here.

Six committees were set up to study the financing and coordination of guerrilla warfare and the strategy to be followed in the legal, information, and political fields.

A 24-year-old former student of English literature, whose code name is "Salah," warned in a keynote speech that "wars are won on battlefields, not in air-conditioned halls."

Women included

Salah is a political adviser to Al Fatah (the Palestine National Liberation Movement), the main guerrilla organization.

Newsmen covering the plenary meetings were carefully screened by both Egyptian and Palestinian security policemen. No photographs were permitted.

The guerrilla leaders usually conceal their true identities in public since Israeli intelligence services are working constantly to infiltrate and penetrate their ranks.

Two council members are women. They are Samira Abu Ghazala, an attractive young poetess and president of the Palestine Women's Federation, and Mrs. Wadia Khartabil of Jordan.

By a vote of 59 to 32, with nine abstentions

★ Please turn to Page 2

South Vietnam: pacification pace
Countryside carpentry, such as this young man's, is the kind of role in village renovation which is particularly vulnerable to enemy action and local resistance. For a report from Washington on the progress of the "other" war in Vietnam, please turn to Page 3.

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World church unit probes poverty

By Louis Gariner
Religious affairs editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Uppsala, Sweden

To this historic university town have come many of the most influential figures in Christendom. They have come together to ponder some of the most troubling problems facing church and world otday.

By now it is clear they mean business. Yet whether they actually will be able to accomplish their ambitious programs and objectives remains to be seen.

This is the fourth time in 20 years that the World Council of Churches has gathered in policymaking assembly. During the July 4-19 session delegates from some 230 churches are struggling with issues which their Christian conscience will not let them pass over.

Chief among these is the growing gap between the affluent of this world, mostly white, and the millions of impoverished, largely colored. The assembly is being asked to adopt, in cooperation with the Roman Catholic Church, an evangelical and educational program to combat world poverty.

Social concern specified

It is clear from the speeches of council officials that they undertake this task of involving the church in the world's problems simply because their Christian conscience will not permit them to do otherwise. They have been careful to set forth the theological, moral, and spiritual bases for their social concern, thereby distinguishing the mission of the church from that of a variety of secular agencies.

The World Council of Churches also views as essential a thoroughgoing renewal of the churches. It sees this renewal as necessary in order for the churches to advocate and foster a significant renewal within society itself.

In speech after speech churchmen have probed and clarified the main theme of the assembly, "Behold, I make all things new" (Rev. 21:5). They have not been content to consider renewal only in sociological terms but have stressed the need for far-reaching theological and individual spiritual renewal as well.

Church unity stressed

Church renewal and church concern for the pressing problems facing all men everywhere are seen here as inseparable from a third objective of the council—church unity. The Fourth Assembly is deeply concerned with promoting greater church unity, both among member churches such as Protestant and Orthodox and with those churches still outside the council.

Notable progress has been made with the Roman Catholic Church, and there has been a start with those churches in the Pentacostal tradition. The council asked persons representing these nonmember churches to address the assembly, believing it important "to provide a platform for the whole of the Christian Church whether individual churches join the World Council or not."

To these major concerns of this assembly must be added the whole question of the place of youth in the world and in the church today. A group of Swedish youth marched from Stockholm to Uppsala to demonstrate their concern that, whatever their words, in practice the churches are not doing enough to help solve the world's most vexing problems.

The youth participants invited to Uppsala are far from being a silent generation. The leadership of the assembly has evidenced a growing awareness of their presence and of the need to open more doors to them.

This does not mean, however, that the youth participants are pleased with their lot. On the contrary, they are dissatisfied by what they consider a paternalistic attitude toward them, by a lack of opportunity to confer with the delegates, and by the very small number of young people to be found among the delegates themselves.

This lack of delegate strength is traced not to the council but to the member churches which failed to designate a sufficient number of young people when they made their choice. The churches also failed to pick as many laymen and as many women as some critics, as well as some council leaders, would have preferred. Clerical garb is very much in evidence in Uppsala, not only in official ceremonies in the cathedral but in general sessions as well.

Delegates described

Statistics gathered on participants tell the story. They show that three out of four delegates are ordained and that the average age of voting delegates is 51.7 years, that only 4 percent are under 35 years, and that only 9 percent are women.

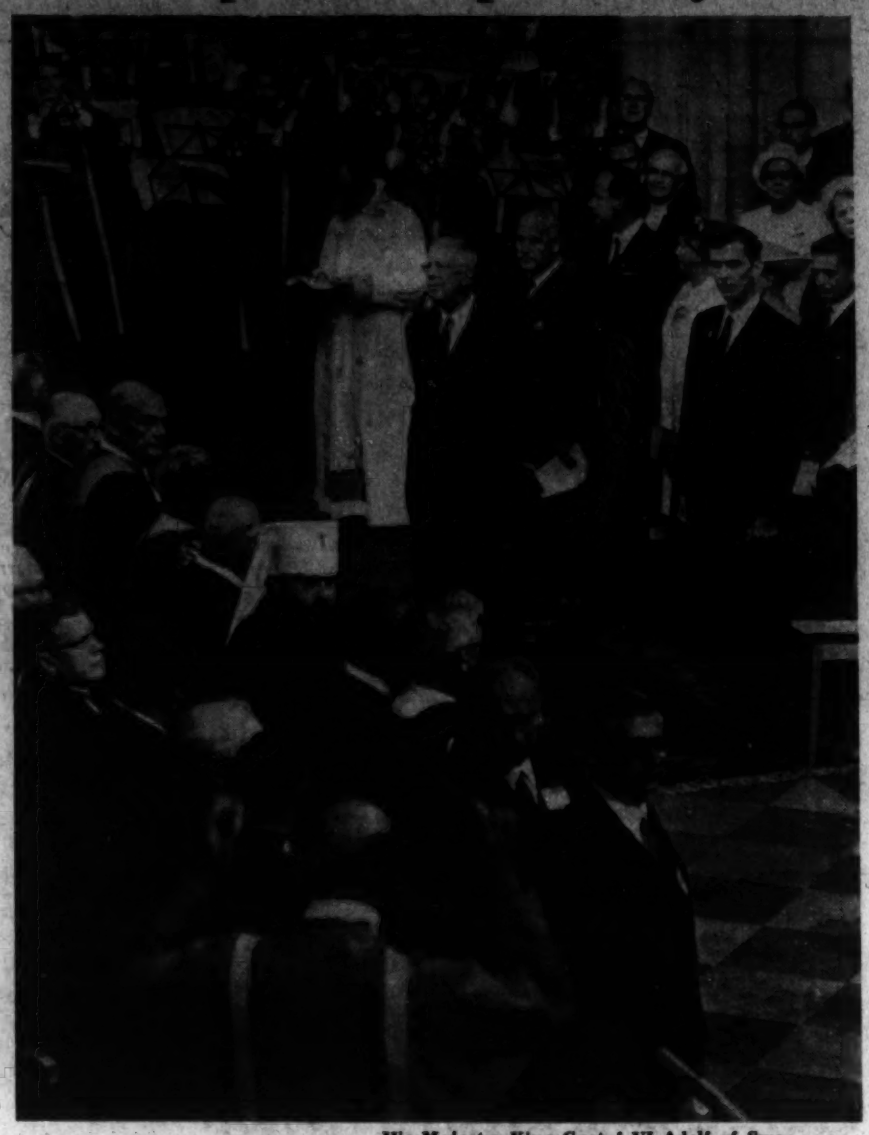
The younger participants and the laity were inclined to choose to work in sections and on committees oriented toward social issues and action programs. Areas such as justice, peace, and development caught their interest whereas the clergy, and especially those in more advanced positions, gravitated toward the more theologically and ecclesiastically oriented topics.

The survey, carried out by Dr. D. N. Dickinson of the council staff, disclosed that basic differences in perspective were due to age and church position rather than to nationality or denominational affiliation.

The early days of this assembly have shown how great a stress has been placed on nonverbal and cultural presentations. The audiovisual media have frequently made a telling impact on listeners and viewers. Many found the modern music composed for the opening service in the cathedral an exciting experience.

So far the Fourth Assembly has had color and controversy. It has been treated to a number of thoughtful and stimulating remarks both by its own officers and its guest speakers. Now comes the hard part as delegates get down to business in sections and committees for which preparation has been under way for months and even years.

These representatives of a vast segment of Christianity now have the opportunity to carve out imaginative programs capable of lifting from humanity some of its heavy burdens and of turning thought in more spiritual and productive directions. The next days will be the crucial ones.



Church council at Uppsala

His Majesty, King Gustaf VI Adolf of Sweden, center, stands in Uppsala Cathedral at the opening of service of worship of the Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches. At right is Archbishop Ruben Josefson of the Church of Sweden. Third from left, facing the King, is the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, general secretary of the council. More than 1,000 delegates and observers are attending.

★New Arab council maps guerrilla role against Israel

Continued from Page 1

and absentees, the assembly chose as chairman Abdel Mohsen Qahtan, an American University of Beirut graduate in business administration, who has served in several high posts in Kuwait. He is at present a construction contractor in Beirut. Though nominally independent of the main guerrilla organizations, he was the choice of Al Fatah.

Vice-Chairmen chosen were Dr. Wadieh Haddad, a physician resident of Beirut, and Zuheir Mohsen, a businessman living in Damascus.

Fifty council members represent the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its military organizations. One of these is the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA). Both the parent PLO and the PLA were created by the first Arab summit conference in 1964 and have enjoyed an ample budget.

Portion of budget sought

Their poorer cousins hoped that one result of the Cairo assembly would be allocation to them of some of this budget, reported to be about $12 million for the current year.

The other PLO military organization is known as the People's Liberation Forces. This organization was set up after the June, 1967, war.

Thirty-eight other council members represent Al Fatah and its military wing, Al Assifa (the storm). Another 10 represent the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. This resulted from the merger in July, 1967, of three smaller guerrilla movements including that of the Arab Nationalist Movement, a clandestine pan-Arab political party.

The two other members of the council—Professor Qahtan and Prof. Yussuf Sayegh, an economist of the American University of Beirut—are independents. Professor Sayegh also was nominated for the chairmanship of the conference but withdrew before the final vote.

A recently formed Syrian-backed guerrilla movement, Al Saiqa (thunderbolt), was not officially represented.

Delegates were clearly preoccupied by rumors here of an impending move by Britain, the Soviet Union, and other major maritime powers to open the Suez Canal with the consent of Egypt and Israel. The rumors are still unconfirmed.

Diplomats report that President Nasser during his July 4-10 Moscow talks with Soviet leaders rejected a Soviet proposal to provide Soviet naval protection for the reopening operations, in case Israeli occupation forces on the canal's east bank opposed them.

Palestinians attending the assembly say they would regard opening of the canal without simultaneous treatment of other Arab-Israel issues as "betrayal" of the Palestine cause.

The official Egyptian position has been that any Suez Canal settlement allowing passage of Israeli ships through the canal must be linked with repatriation or compensation of 1½ million Palestinian refugees.

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Communications gap

Argentina maintains grudging prosperity

By Norman Ingrey
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires

Argentina's "government of the revolution" has negotiated its second-anniversary corner this half year with a slight credit balance in achievements.

Economic and social service advances accounted for many credit points. But these were partially overshadowed by a continued failure to make political contact with the population.

Anniversary observance was confined to the higher governing circle of President Ongania and the military powers back of him. The police were kept fully deployed to contain the open hostility of organized labor, students, and the dissolved political parties.

An optimistic Economy Minister, Adalbert Krieger Vasena, raised some cheers for this anniversary. For the second half of June he supplied most of the banquet oratory and press-conference material to impress the business world. By the end of the month the local stock market was at a record high for 1968.

Costs hold steady

Another feather in his cap was to place a $25 million bond issue (at 8 percent interest) in New York, the first of its kind in 30 years. His figures for the continuing reduction of financial deficits are also encouraging. The peso continues firm at 350 to the dollar. The cost-of-living index has scarcely moved since the year began.

These are credit points which cannot be contested. Stabilization was the first economic aim of the revolutionaries. Its advance is steady. Full success, however, depends on external achievements. These are off target, particularly exports.

Expected surpluses, with the flow of foreign investment money these attract, are not fully forthcoming. Herein lies the threat to that rhythm of national development, another revolutionary goal, essential to full employment. Stabilization, the base for expansion, so far has been largely achieved by discipline and taxation. This has not made for a contented population.

Another year of such sacrifice would severely complicate the governing task of those who have little or no communication with the people.

There have been flashes of determination to impress. The Army performed well during the anniversary month. It launched a 52,300 million peso ($153 million) slum-clearance scheme. One of the shantytowns near Buenos Aires was burned down after its 500 families had been removed to a new suburban site of prefabricated homes. It was a complete Army operation. Others are pending.

The only snag was that the Secretary for Community Promotion and Assistance failed to attend the slum-clearance celebration. He had resigned with a letter telling General Ongania that his government had lost all contact with the working community. He was speaking as an ultranationalist. The resignation was accepted, its terms rejected.

The Navy also looked in on the anniversary of the revolution — inadvertently, but to its own prestige. It came through with assertion of Argentina's sovereignty over the sea limits recently extended to 200 miles. Two Russian trawlers were caught after Argentine shots were reported to have caused some damage. One trawler evaded the naval escort and took refuge in Montevideo, Uruguay. The other was taken into Mar del Plata port, where diplomacy took over.

The Air Force anniversary contribution appeared restricted to its commander's political intervention. His was the declaration that put the original June, 1966, revolutionary statute before the national Constitution. Actually, he was right. The formal aims provided for this precedence in cases of doubt.

Officially, perhaps, the second anniversary of the revolution may be considered to have passed off sunnily.

Seaway talks resumed

By the Associated Press

Ottawa

Negotiations have resumed in the three-week-old St. Lawrence Seaway strike, and industries on both sides of the border are expressing fear of serious economic setbacks unless the walkout ends soon.

Representatives of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the striking Brotherhood of Railway, Transport, and General Workers Union met Friday for the first time since June 30 and agreed to return to the bargaining table.

The union, representing some 1,250 workers, struck June 21 in demand of a 15 percent wage increase over a two-year period. The current average wage is $2.77 an hour. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's government has declined to intervene in the walkout.

Despite optimism over the resumption of bargaining, Canadian shippers told Prime Minister Trudeau that if the strike continues foreign shippers might abandon the seaway forever and resort permanently to shipping overland.

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Viet pacification cut to sober pace

Since the Tet offensive, little has been heard of the "other" war in South Vietnam —the effort to win over the countryside. Here is a report, based on information gathered in Washington.

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Heavier combat in South Vietnam since the Tet offensive in January has set back the pacification program at least six months, and perhaps more.

Estimates here show the program only now is back to where it was before the offensive. It is moving at a slower pace, and its goals for this year have been reduced.

Pacification depends on military security, which stronger enemy attacks have lessened. Government forces had to pull back to defend the cities during the Tet fighting; though units are now out in the countryside again, morale in many hamlets and villages, even in III and IV Corps to the south, is not what it was.

A new enemy offensive, anticipated here, would not help, either, to say the least.

Officials in Washington are much more sober in their estimates than they were last year, when the allies were doing the attacking, and official hopes were running high.

It is difficult to get a clear picture of the quality of pacification efforts from here. Figures are available, but are not always reliable guides.

Some newsmen just returned from South Vietnam report that pacification is all but nonexistent as a serious program.

But officials, including some with long experience in the countryside, insist the program is still very much alive. They say that Tet, though a setback, has prompted a healthy review and reordering of the tasks of the revolutionary development teams out in the hamlets themselves.

Realism preferred

There is a readiness among some officials to admit that last year's optimism was overdone. "We made it sound too magic," says one source.

This year's comparative realism is preferable. They also contend that it is wrong to be too pessimistic.

To make their case, officials say the number of revolutionary development (RD) teams in the countryside today is more than before Tet—some 600 teams, against 500 before. The number of RD workers is roughly 35,000, against about 30,000 before, it is said.

Before, each team had 11 major objectives, with 98 methods of achieving them. After Tet, the Ministeries of Revolutionary Development and Interior sent out teams to assess the new situation.

With active American prodding, the 11 tasks are being whittled down. More emphasis is being placed—according to sources here—on primary objectives, such as providing military security for hamlets and villages, rooting out Viet Cong infrastructure, and organizing the villagers for self-defense.

"We certainly haven't stopped the other programs such as providing medical care, hogs, schoolrooms, and so on," says one official. "We're just tailoring the program to meet new conditions."

The target area to be covered by the teams this year is said to have been reduced.

Statistics quoted

Sources report that more South Vietnamese armed forces, as well as regional and popular forces (RF) and (PF) are giving protection to pacification areas than before Tet. In III Corps, which contains Saigon, it is said that the same number of Vietnamese Army battalions are supporting pacification (16), but that the number of RF and PF forces on the same task is up from 30 to 40 percent.

Also available here are Hamlet Evaluation Survey statistics for early May, for pre-Tet (January), and for March, 1967. Officials cite them to show that all is far from lost in the countryside; at the same time, they concede that the statistics refer to daylight conditions, and that at night, the enemy can control more.

The figures show that in early May, government forces controlled, in varying degree, 61.9 percent of hamlets. The Viet Cong controlled about 17.9 percent, leaving 20.2 percent contested.

This is worse for the government than in January, when it controlled 67.2 percent, the enemy 16.4 percent, and 16.3 percent was contested.

It is also worse than March, 1967, when the government had 63.3 percent, the enemy 18.8, and 17.9 percent was in doubt.

Critics play down the value of the statistics, saying that much guesswork and much assumption goes into them. Officials maintain they are as accurate as can be expected.

Some officials, known for their bluntness, say in the past, Washington has tended to mistake "pacification" for "occupation." True pacification, they say, not only means winning the peasant's allegiance to Saigon, but getting him to believe in his government so that he will help in ridding his area of enemy forces.

By this standard, the pacification program still seems to have a considerable way to go, many observers believe.

Enemy action criticized

Officials who insist there are grounds for optimism say that the enemy badly alienated the South Vietnamese population by staging an offensive during the Tet holiday — the most venerated in Vietnam.

The enemy also has shelled Saigon indiscriminately and killed thousands of civilians in Hue and other cities.

Villages around Saigon are being squeezed again and again by enemy levies for food and manpower. In III Corps, 70 percent of the enemy force now is made up of North Vietnamese regulars, it is said, against 30 percent before Tet. Some of the replacements are 16-year-old youths, with as little as five days of formal training.

Officials also argue that in the cities, morale has been stiffened by the Tet offensive, and the attacks of May 4. Previously, the cities were relatively unaffected by the fighting.

Officials also cite other encouraging factors which help the overall allied effort: new assertiveness by President Thieu in the presidency; less feuding between him and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky; greater recklessness and higher casualties for the enemy, who is now leaving his dead on the battlefield. This contrasts sharply to last year, when he was meticulous in carrying off his own dead for proper burial.

And yet, officials agree that the new scale of fighting, and the uncertainty created by the enemy shelling, the levies, and the movements back and forth create the kind of unsettling atmosphere that makes true pacification extremely difficult.

Food deliveries rise

Officials point to the delta (IV Corps) as evidence that the situation in the countryside is not out of control.

Food is still coming into Saigon, they say. Deliveries in 1967 were higher than 1966 in fish, vegetables, poultry, and hogs.

Rice production fell to a low point in February of this year (after Tet)—less than 10,000 tons for the month. It recovered to 41,000 tons in March, and to 56,000 tons by the end of May. This was the highest May in the last three years.

By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Wagon-way in Mississippi

Budding roses and a passing horse-drawn wagon were part of the summer scene one day recently in Canton, Miss.

★Reagan tries hand at brinkmanship

Continued from Page 1

launch a fast-clipped national speechmaking swing. And besides the prime-time TV half hour July 21, he will be interviewed on a nationwide TV show July 28.

His political fund-raising swing begins July 19, through Amarillo, Tex., Little Rock, Ark., and Charlottsville, Va.

On July 21, the very day he arrives in Cincinnati for the National Governor's Conference, the rerun of his Indianapolis speech will blossom on prime time.

From Cincinnati he heads for Birmingham, Ala., for another fund-raising thrust. And on July 30 he will fly off to North Carolina for a final foray before the Miami convention.

Report denied

Political pulses quickened around the country this week when a Boston newspaper wrote that Governor Reagan intended to use the July 21 telecast to announce his open candidacy.

But one of his aides in Sacramento said flatly, "that is totally, unequivocally false."

The pro-Reagan contingent at the national Citizens for Reagan headquarters in Topeka, Kan., explained it won't be an announcement, but his Indianapolis speech. And it will sign off with a plea for listeners to urge convention delegates from their states to remember Mr. Reagan at Miami.

One California Republican close to the Governor says the Indianapolis speech "may be the Governor's best speech this year."

Reagan backers in Topeka think, replayed nationally, it could help keep the front-running Richard M. Nixon from being nominated on the first ballot in Miami.

Advertising planned

"The reading we get back," one spokesman there says, "is that many delegates leaning toward Nixon aren't leaning that way anymore. He is out twisting arms to get delegates. If he has 800 votes locked up, as he claims, why is he doing that? We guess he is still 150 to 175 votes short of what he needs to be nominated."

Those who are circulating Reagan recall petitions at home, on the other hand, insist they have enough names already to push the Governor into a recall election. They need the signatures of 780,414 registered voters.

Edwin Koupal, cochairman of the recall move, says, "The recall is a success. We have 700,000 signatures already. By July 31 we will have 1.6 million."

He claims 20,000 petition carriers around the state. In Los Angeles, he says, "four offices are manned and swinging. And 85 people are precincting [matching precinct numbers up with petition names] around the clock in Los Angeles County alone."

The recall committee will mount a four-day "petitionthon" in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Sacramento beginning July 19, the day Governor Reagan leaves for his national speechmaking swing. Advertisements bearing petitions will run simultaneously in newspapers in each city.

All petitions eventually must go via county registrars of voters to the secretary of state in Sacramento. So far the secretary of state has only 52 authenticated signatures.

That doesn't mean the necessary 780,414 won't arrive by deadline July 31. Petitions have a way of arriving in bunches at deadline time.

Assistant Secretary of State H. P. Sullivan says that 60-70 percent of all signatures collected by volunteers usually turn out to be valid.

If so, and the recall drive produces 1.6 million names as it predicts, there would be more than enough, after invalid names are winnowed out, to put the issue on the ballot.

It would be the first time that a California governor faced recall. Petition bearers have made a run at other governors in the past, but never got far.

Mr. Reagan's predecessor, Democrat Edmund G. Brown, was threatened with recall three times. None of the moves ever amounted to much. (Mr. Brown himself has signed one of the Reagan recall petitions.)

The Reagan recall effort is the most serious ever mounted against a statewide officer in California. The best that recallers have been able to do in the past is unseat city councilmen and mayors. On two occasions whole city councils in Pasadena and Long Beach have been recalled. And Los Angeles has kicked out two mayors in its day.

Ohioan tells why he plans to nominate Kennedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbus, Ohio

Former Ohio Gov. Michael V. DiSalle, now a Washington lawyer, says he will nominate Sen. Edward M. Kennedy for president at the Democratic national convention next month. Long a close friend and ally of the Kennedy family, Mr. DiSalle plans to ask support for the Massachusetts Senator from all Democratic convention delegates, Democratic members of Congress, state chairmen, and national committee members.

"It is a decision I made because I feel the country is in need of this kind of fresh, enlightened, and dedicated leadership," Mr. DiSalle said.

Kennedy not consulted

He said he will issue his plea this week in a letter to the aforementioned Democratic officials. Mr. Di-Salle himself is a convention delegate from Ohio.

He concedes he has not consulted with the Senator nor "anyone directly or indirectly asociated with him." However, Mr. DiSalle had been active in Robert F. Kennedy's presidential campaign and early last week lunched in Washington with campaign aide Kenneth O'Donnell.

This prompted speculation here that Mr. DiSalle is lofting a trial balloon, perhaps encouraged by Senator Kennedy's close friends, to determine whether the potential for a Kennedy groundswell exists.

Comment declined

In Washington, David Burke, Edward Kennedy's administrative assistant, declined to comment on Mr. DiSalle's intention. Mr. Burke pointed out that Senator Kennedy has adhered to a moratorium on politics since his brother's assassination last month.

Another source close to the Kennedy family said Edward is discouraging speculation that he will seek a spot on the Democratic slate this year. Asked whether he would persist in his plan if Senator Kennedy rejects the idea, Mr. DiSalle replied: "I don't see how he can . . . but I'd rather face that at the time."

Uncertainty found

He went on to explain that "a lot of uncertainty exists [over the presidential picture]. Just look at the big delegations. California is sitting there with no candidate.

"This could give them a reason to wait until the convention before doing anything."

Some Ohio political observers interpret Mr. DiSalle's impending action as an effort to steer Senator Kennedy from his political doldrums and perhaps induce him to pick up his brother's fallen lance.

"I have never known a Kennedy not to respond to the call of his coutnry," Mr. DiSalle said.

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Press plumbs peace views

Kosygin the diplomat visits midroad Sweden

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Harpsund, Sweden

Orthodoxy and monolithic solidarity within the Communist camp, combined with a flexible approach to non-Communist states —these seem to be the Kremlin's twin styles as it conducts foreign policy in a polarized world sitting uneasily under the same nuclear cloud.

If it is primarily the function of Leonid I. Brezhnev as General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party to sound trumpets on the first theme, his colleague Premier Alexei N. Kosygin has the subtler, more delicate assignment to pursue the second.

Thus, if one week in Moscow Mr. Brezhnev attacks what he calls the "rotten, decaying American society" and holds up Hungary, 1956, as a terrible example of imperialist machinations against communism, on another occasion in neutral Sweden Mr. Kosygin calls antimissile contacts between Washington and the Kremlin a "great thing" and tells reporters they are more worried about Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia than are the Czechs themselves.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin mans the oars as he and Swedish Premier Tage Erlander, in the bow, go rowing at Harpsund, Mr. Erlander's summer residence. The two leaders and an interpreter took the outing during Mr. Kosygin's three-day state visit to Sweden.

Czech tension played down

While Prague throbbed with conflicting reports about Soviet troop movements in the country, Mr. Kosygin genially told a Swedish radio reporter on the sunny greensward of Harpsund, "The Czechs have never worried about it [the presence of Soviet troops]. The press is more worried than the Czechs."

He also said that fixing the date for the departure of Soviet troops was "not within my competence" and that "competent persons will make the correct decision when they want to."

A benign and relaxed Mr. Kosygin was visiting the country home of Swedish Premier Tage Erlander 60 miles south of Stockholm. He rowed Mr. Erlander vigorously out into the middle of the sun-flecked lake, outstroking Swedish security guards in another boat. Joking with reporters who asked him if he was not too busy to row at home, he said the Kremlin did not require him to punch a timeclock each morning.

Stroke, stroke

There are no earthshaking issues at stake between Sweden and the Soviet Union. Mr. Kosygin's three-day visit July 11-13 was apparently intended mainly to show Soviet appreciation of Sweden's traditional neutrality—at a time when Moscow is trying to pry loose Scandinavian neighbors Denmark and Norway from NATO.

But the visit gave reporters a rare opportunity to see the Soviet Premier in a relaxed, informal atmosphere and to get his responses to questions affecting the peace of the world.

Mr. Kosygin said no date has been fixed yet for Soviet-American talks on limiting offensive and defensive missiles, but he confirmed Washington's words that contacts regarding this important negotiation had been established. This was "already a great thing," he added.

On disarmament in general he repeated the Soviet position that underground nuclear tests should be the first subject of discussion. The whole question of the order in which different items on the disarmament agenda should be taken up was very complicated, he said, and would be thrashed out both with Americans and at Geneva (the site of the 18-nation disarmament talks).

On the Mideast, Mr. Kosygin vigorously supported last November's United Nations resolution calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the guaranty of Israel's existence.

Asked "have you a plan" to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict, he replied immediately, "There is a plan." That is the United Nations resolution. If it is not realizable, the situation will be very serious."

He praised highly Sweden's Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, the mediator appointed under the terms of the United Nations resolution, saying, "He is performing a very honorable task."

Mr. Kosygin spoke with Dr. Jarring during the plane trip June 12 from Stockholm to the south of Sweden, where King Gustaf VI Adolf received the Soviet Premier at his summer residence. Dr. Jarring, who is on leave from his post as Swedish Ambassador in Moscow, also will be holidaying a few days in south Sweden after a strenuous tour of European and Mideast capitals in search of peace. It was presumed Mr. Kosygin told Dr. Jarring about President Nasser's apparently fruitless trip to Moscow in search of more Soviet arms. Moscow and Washington are said to be approaching some kind of agreement, tacit or otherwise, to limit the Mideast arms race.

World law praised as peace aid

By Mario Rossi
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

UN Secretary-General U Thant has often regretted that some of the United Nations' most notable advances often go practically unreported. The reason is that they do not make "hot" news.

Yet, some of the progress of which the general public is often unaware is a pace setter and deeply affects the texture of human relations.

The best example is in the field of international law. To this subject U Thant addressed himself in a speech before the International Bar Association in Dublin.

U Thant's basic thesis was this: "The developments in the United Nations and other international organizations abundantly show that any contemporary definition of international law which overlooks the individual not only fails to reflect the facts of international life today but also contributes to impeding the development of international law itself."

Monopoly ruled out

"No country and no people has a monopoly on rightness, liberty, and human dignity, and our experience shows that the aspirations of peoples all over the world, whether in the civil or political field, or the economic, social, or cultural field, are basically the same although the approaches to their realization may be different," he said.

U Thant likened the role of international law in keeping the peace today to the candles which light the darkness.

He mentioned recent disputes resolved by arbitration or agreement: the Rann of Kutch dispute between India and Pakistan; a territorial dispute between Argentina and Chile; the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands regarding West Irian.

"The more these examples are followed," the Secretary-General argued, "the sooner the darkness will be dispelled."

One of the main roles of international law is to provide new regimes for new areas of man's endeavor.

U Thant mentioned the Antartic treaty which converted a potential source of strife and conflict into an area of peace and cooperation. The same principles were utilized in the treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

Space accord cited

Within the framework of the regime established by the other space treaty, the General Assembly last December commended to governments the agreement on the rescue of astronauts, the return of astronauts, and the return of objects launched into outer space.

Always in the same spirit the General Assembly took up last year the issue of reserving exclusively for peaceful purposes the seabed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof.

The role of international law, U Thant reminded his audience, also is to regulate existing relations between states.

Key to harmony

The Secretary-General recalled the "very significant step" taken by the General Assembly when it commended to states the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. "This treaty," he said, "taken together with the Moscow test-ban treaty of 1963, is the first really significant breakthrough in the field of global disarmament since the end of World War II."

Another important step was the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America signed last year in Mexico.

Brazilian regime feels pressure by opposition

By Leslie Warren
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rio de Janeiro

The month of August has a way of bringing political crises to a head in Brazil.

President Getúlio Vargas climaxed one in August, 1954. President Jânio Quadros resigned during another crisis the same month in 1961. Now another August is approaching—and once more the political pot is simmering.

This time the outcome could determine whether Brazil's present hybrid political regime can continue as it is—neither a freely functioning democracy nor an outright dictatorship. The recent nationwide wave of student demonstrations and continued acts of sabotage against military and other installations in Sao Paulo are clear indications that opposition to the government is getting bolder.

At least part of the military wants to crack down hard on what it sees as a threat to the national security—even if it means abolishing the remnants of democratic processes still existing in the country.

In addition, President Artur Costa e Silva has troubles within his own ranks. At least five of his Cabinet ministers have offered to resign to clear the way for a wholesale Cabinet reshuffle which would ostensibly give the government more vigor in tackling social and political problems.

Many of Brazil's younger military officers are discontented over what they see as the steam running out of the 1964 revolution which brought the military to power. In addition, civilian politicians within the government arena party are restless over their rubber-stamp role in Congress. They complain the government doesn't even bother to let them in on its plans.

This week Mr. Costa e Silva flew from Brasilia to Rio for a meeting of the powerful National Security Council, to deal with the question of student unrest and other political problems. It was believed the committee, heavily loaded with military, would recommend that a state of siege (form of martial law) be declared immediately or at least at first sign of further antigovernment demonstrations.

Restless opposition politicians, who carefully refrained from roiling waters during the government's row with the students, have been holding a series of guarded meetings. They previously called Congress into session over the July recess as a move to thwart a possible government move to take action by decree while congressmen were on vacation.

'Abaixo a ditadura'

The immediate cause of trouble is student unrest. Although Brazilian university students have justified grievances in the country's inadequate educational system, their placards and banners have left no doubt their real target is the military regime itself.

"Abaixo a ditadura"—down with the dictatorship—is the phrase they most commonly chant and scrawl on walls during their parades.

After weeks of hesitation the government has banned further demonstrations. Student leaders themselves have decided to hold off further fire until next month when classes resume after the winter vacation. Meanwhile, Mr. Costa e Silva has named a study group to come up with recommendations for changes in the educational system within 30 days. Since the group will be only the latest among 54 to look into educational problems in recent years, there is widespread doubt it will accomplish much if anything.

Part of the government's current troubles is the slowness of Mr. Costa e Silva to take action on problems. Either by nature or as strategy he seems to prefer to temporize in hopes the problems will take care of themselves. Also he reportedly resists taking action under pressure, lest this force him to concede to other pressures.

A case in point is his refusal to dismiss his Education Minister, Tarso Dutra, universally under fire from the press. The offer of resignations by other ministers was intended to ease Mr. Costa e Silva's task in dismissing Mr. Dutra. But so far the President has not budged.

Military regimes traced

Latin-American military regimes tend to fall into the same rut. When they take over to "save" a country from political or economic waywardness, the people generally go along for a while. But eventually they become restless over the loss of political liberty. And the regime must either become more liberal, or get tougher.

Mr. Costa e Silva today finds himself in this dilemma. When the military leaders ousted leftist President João Goulart in 1964 they set up a regime preserving such formal aspects of democracy as Congress and a free press—but in practice reserved real and effective political power for themselves.

This system was written into a new constitution adopted last year just before Mr. Costa e Silva took office in March. It vastly enlarged the powers of the president, who was to be chosen in indirect elections.

Strong executive teams, first under President Humberto Castello Branco and later Mr. Costa e Silva to carry out a program of austerity, has chopped the rate of inflation from 90 percent in 1964 to 30 percent last year. But as a system to satisfy the political desires of the people it is of doubtful validity.

Problems are bound to become more acute in the coming months as time for the presidential elections, set for 1970, draws nearer.

It will be increasingly difficult for Brazilians to accept another military-dominated government. Many military leaders themselves think it is time to get out of government. They fear further loss of prestige and public respect if they remain in power. But they also fear that any government of civilians would make deals with the left-wing forces ousted by the 1964 revolution.

The present system has given no opportunity for a new generation of civilian leadership, which the military might trust, to develop.

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Stanford University

Palo Alto outreach

Stanford University—set in northern California's prosperous Palo Alto community — is seeking students from a wider range of socioeconomic backgrounds.

Stanford U seeks wider student profile

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Palo Alto, Calif.

Stanford—perhaps the West's most distinguished privately endowed liberal-arts university—is out to change its image.

Administrators here say it is time to "crack the stereotype of upper middle class, straight-'A' suburbancy" which has profiled Stanford's undergraduate student body for decades.

"Our first calling is to be a first-rate educational institution," explains Prof. William A. Clebsch, "and we can't be one now unless we have major representation from the society in which we live."

Professor Clebsch heads a faculty committee which is rethinking Stanford's educational policies.

Steps promised

This spring he recommended steps be taken to enroll and provide scholarships for a significant number of Negroes, Mexican-Americans, and other minority students. And he prodded the university to loosen admissions standards for this purpose.

This proposal accompanied demands by Stanford's Black Student Union (BSU)—a militant group representing many of the school's 150 Negroes—that the university act to overcome what it called racial injustice.

In response, J. E. Wallace Sterling, Stanford president:

- Paved the way to doubling the number of Negro freshmen next fall.
- Said he would push enrollment of all minorities to about 350 by 1969.
- Initiated a pilot program for 11 minority-group students who do not meet Stanford's minimal admissions standards. This will begin in September.
- Promised to immediately increase and upgrade staff jobs for minorities at Stanford.

University officials here estimate that it will cost $1 million a year for the next several years to bring minorities into Stanford's educational mainstream. Most of this will go toward full scholarships for those who cannot afford tuition and expenses. Extra counseling, recruiting costs, and special programs will increase this bill.

Last of four articles on college campuses in the West and their approach to urban problems.

Black students discuss plans

Members of Stanford's Black Student Union meet with Provost Richard Lyman to discuss the school's new plans to admit more minority students.

Post Office announces plan to cut Saturday service

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Post Office Department has ordered the closing of 347 small branches and told postmasters to gear for sharp curtailment of Saturday service everywhere.

Announcing this July 12 the department said it was caused by manpower cutbacks in the new tax bill.

But a senator said it was "blackmail" aimed at forcing an exemption from the bill for the department.

The department said 250 fourth-class post offices will be closed Aug. 2 and 97 more Aug. 30.

Effective July 27 all Saturday and Sunday window service at first- and second-class post offices will be cut to a maximum of two hours. Saturday collection from street boxes will be limited to Sunday schedules.

Postmasters also were told to submit by Sept. 1 plans for elimination of all Saturday delivery on city residential routes. No date was set for carrying these out.

The department also imposed, in a separate action, a freeze on extension of delivery routes to new apartments or subdivisions.

Not enough people

"This is not a matter of dollars, but of people," said the department. "Under the manpower restrictions imposed by the tax bill we simply will not have enough people to continue all postal services at their present levels."

The department said it hoped "Congress will correct the situation."

"We are not asking for restoration of any money cut from our budget," it said. "We believe we can operate within our budget and maintain postal services at or near their present level if we do not have to reduce employment to the June, 1966, level."

The tax bill requires the department to cut back 83,238 employees by filling only three out of every four vacancies.

In Congress, the department action was received coolly.

"We will not be intimidated by blackmail or implied threats," said Sen. John J. Williams (R) of Delaware in a floor speech.

Postmaster quizzed

He said he had written Postmaster General W. Marvin Watson asking how much money would be saved by cutting service "so we can rescind that part of his appropriation."

Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D) of Arkansas of the House Ways and Means Committee reportedly told associates he would oppose repealing any part of the tax bill, including the 10 percent income surcharge, unless the whole measure is repealed.

"Even if it came to cutting out Saturday deliveries that wouldn't be too bad. The whole country is on a five-day week," said Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, the committee's senior Republican.

Mr. Watson appeared before the committee earlier to plug for an exemption, saying Saturday service would have to be cut if manpower were reduced.

Insurer admits cancellations

By the Associated Press

London

A leading British insurance company has acknowledged that its American subsidiary had canceled a number of property-insurance policies in high riot-risk areas of the United States.

A spokesman for the Liverpool & London Globe Insurance Company said the subsidiary, Royal Globe Insurance, was making cancellations only on policies which had a short time to run. Some other riot-area coverage was denied renewal, while the remainder of Royal Globe's riot-area insurance was being reviewed.

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ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

The Metropolitan's 'New York Collects'

Borrowed paintings in a stunning exhibition

Lent by Mrs. Harry Payne Bingham

Impressionists . . . "Le Foyer de la Danse" by Degas is included in the "New York Collects" exhibition currently at the Metropolitan Museum in New York. It will run through Sept. 2.

By Christopher Andreae

New York

Guy-Phillipe de Montebello is a highly enthusiastic Frenchman. He is also associate curator of European paintings at the Metropolitan Museum, and as such is responsible for bringing together a sumptuous array of paintings in the museum's special exhibition galleries, to remain there throughout the summer. The paintings — over 200 of them—are all borrowed from New York collections.

Fourteenth in a series of similar summer exhibitions at the Metropolitan, this year's "New York Collects" is the largest and most varied to date. It includes not only an inevitable (but staggeringly rich) display of impressionist paintings and works by such expected favorites as Picasso, Braque, Chagall, and Matisse, but also considerably more than a smattering of other 20th-century paintings, including a few contemporary American examples.

Cold corner for warm visitors

Mr. de Montebello's big love seems to be for the impressionists. This partiality prompts the question: "Why the impressionists again? Aren't the museums already full of them?" His immediate answer is so emphatic that it goes far to explain the reason for his preferences—as well as those of many of the world's wealthiest collectors. "After all, the *impressionists . . .*" he exclaims expansively, and everything else shrinks in significance.

Certainly it is astonishing to see so many beautiful and unknown Cézannes and Renoirs, and a group of no less than 23 Monets, two of the freshest and strongest of which ("The Garden Path, Giverny" and a version of the water lilies) belong to one young collector, David T. Schiff.

Mr. de Montebello has enjoyed juxtaposing works of similar bent or subject. He has a "cold corner" of snow-scenes, a wall covered with views of Paris, a small rendezvous of self-portraits, and a Monet low-tide boat scene next to the only Seurat in the exhibition, called "Low Tide at Grandcamps."

Separate gallery

Except for the contemporary selection and a gallery full of American impressionists ("They're all anecdotal," Mr. de Montebello said with a hint of disapproval, "they simply don't stand up to the French impressionists, so we put them in a separate gallery") the bias of the exhibition is definitely French—and one wonders whether the organizer's priorities or the collectors' preferences are more responsible.

One good reason for concentrating on impressionism and Monet in particular, is the museum's recent purchase—with the help of private funds—of Monet's "Terrace at Sainte Adresse."

European artists other than the French (or the adopted French such as Picasso, Modigliani, Gris, or Chagall) are somewhat thin on the ground. There are several fine van Goghs certainly (is he strictly speaking Dutch or adopted French?), but only one work each by Klee, De Chirico, Klimt, Miró and Pechstein. The catalogue introduction claims that "the exhibition contains examples of almost every major artist from the mid 19th-century to the present" —a statement which in all fairness is rather inaccurate. Where, for example, are works by Boccioni, Morandi, Kirchner, Ernst, Schwitters, Mondrian, Albers, Pollock, or Rothko—to mention only a few of the missing major figures? (Sculptors are another matter; only a few sculptures are included anyway).

Backward or forward

The contemporary section of the show is an innovation, but it is also only a gesture. These summer exhibitions (there won't be another one until 1971, after the museum's centennial year) undoubtedly offer both encouragement and incentives to the New York collector. And what examples of the species deserve more of both than the ones who are not just collectors, but also patrons—the ones who buy the work of living artists? Mr. de Montebello told me that he would like the next "New York Collects" exhibition to be one of masterpieces included in all of the previous 14 shows. Far more stimulating and original would be an exclusive showing of American paintings since 1945 in New York collections.

Lent by Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Scull

. . . and others "Hank Champion" by Mark di Suvero is also among the works in the summer exhibition at the Metropolitan, reviewed in the column to the left.

Berio: 'new things to be heard in new environments'

By Miles Kastendieck

New York

"The most important development in music now is to integrate the new things to be heard in new environments," stated the ubiquitous Italian composer Luciano Berio, usually identified as avant-garde. "But I object to the term avant-garde, which is too often used in the United States. Anything I do of certain value will be experimental. This is really the only avant-garde aspect of my work."

Speaking intensely about music in his Italian-accented English, Berio is soft-spoken, mild-mannered, yet compellingly individual. "The musician today," he observed, "is one of the few persons to allow himself the luxury of looking around with certain insights because music is the art that allows musicians and good listeners to become aware of the relations between things."

His life has personified all this dramatically since he came to teach at the Juilliard School of Music three years ago. "I used to live in Italy, coming to the United States often," he said with a smile. "Now I live in the United States and go to Europe *very* often." At the moment he is completing the first stage presentation of "Laborintus II" at the Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy.

Just before the Spoleto stint he had returned to New York momentarily from a hurried trip to Paris. Earlier this year in February he had toured with the newly created Juilliard Instrumental Ensemble, visiting London, Copenhagen, Cologne, Rome, and Milan; conducted "Passaggio," an "old work," at Bologna in early March; returned to Juilliard only to go to Rome at the end of the month to conduct his half-hour opera "Allez Hop." This summer he will work at Radio Televisione Italiana in Milan, his former stamping ground, before returning to Juilliard in September.

Fusion of forms

Presented in New York recently in a concert version, the "Laborintus II" had provided insight into Berio's theory of multiple ideas as a work in three areas—dance, language (singers and chorus), and instruments —all to be carefully staged and lighted for total effect. "This is certainly neither an opera nor a ballet," he pointed out. "It is in between things as a fusion of different elements. This performance only suggested the dramaturgy without getting deeply into it, for the staging becomes very complicated, requiring special people and long rehearsals. The work is, however, flexible enough for concert or radio presentation."

This flexibility may supply the key to Berio's present preoccupation with musical theater. "Opera is dead for me now," he declared. "I regard composers writing new operas for the opera house as completely nonsensical. I am really sad when I find people in the United States spending an incredible amount of money to build opera houses today.

"As a musico-dramatic form, opera is completely useless, and new opera houses built along old ideological lines become useful only as museums. In Europe we have the great operatic museums like La Scala, Paris, and Rome; but something else is going on, changing the inner structure of the opera house. The one in Cologne is a big step in advance because the structure has been made more flexible inside."

Berio turned to musical theater "because music and theater are the most valuable tools today to help people transform themselves and things. Good theater demands a kind of organization in terms of actions and the meanings of words which to a certain extent can be seen analogous to musical structure. I do not believe in the sharp dichotomy between music and theater, for music has a strong dramaturgical connotation for me."

Recently he has become involved in what he calls "a kind of interdisciplinary approach" to different media. He has been working out combinations of tape and light performance coordinated with instruments or voice. "I am interested in those aspects of sound that are too often disregarded as nonmusical; that is, the richness of the human voice—the speaking voice. It is as important to integrate this aspect of sound into the musical structure as it once was the singing voice. The key to all this is Schoenberg's 'Pierrot Lunaire,' which explored the no man's land between the speaking and singing voice for the first time."

Reconsidering the orchestra

Berio is interested also in large instrumental groups which he refuses to call orchestras "because they have very precise historical connotations. They are still an extension of the polyphonic distribution of acoustical courses based on choral writings. I wish eventually to reconsider the orchestra in terms of what has been done by Schoenberg and Webern; that is, to develop it as a multiplication of the soloistic type of writing, reconstituting it under new acoustical considerations. For me the great line historically of this new development is through Debussy, Stravinsky, Schoenberg, and the new generation of composers."

Drawn magnetically to Debussy, Berio believes that contemporary music stems from this composer's significant contribution. His historical perspectives, given in two seminars at Juilliard this last year, usually started with an analysis of Debussy's music. He gave a third seminar in the history of vocal music from Monteverdi to the present.

With a class in counterpoint and guidance for eight composition students in addition, he found himself "loaded with work" at Juilliard. Yet he had time to pay a musical from this composer's significant contributribute to the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. at the Contemporary Music Festival at Bowdoin College last May as well as to participate in the Festival of Italian Music at Juilliard, which included the first American performance of his "Chemins II" for viola and nine instruments.

For the effectiveness he achieves in his music and the performances of it he now attains, Berio might well sum up his current prominence by saying that he works hard within the multiplicity of things taking place in the environments he frequents here and abroad.

Luciano Berio discusses his approach to music in an essay on the Home Forum page today. This is the ninth of 10 pairs of articles.

By Giacomelli

Luciano Berio . . . is in the avant-garde of Italy's younger generation of composers. Today he is interviewed in the adjoining columns on this page, and on the Home Forum page he discusses the directions his music is taking.

$250,000 to Arena Stage

The Ford Foundation has made a grant of $250,000 to the Arena Stage to be used to aid their program in the integration of black and white actors on stage. The theater, located in Washington, D.C., plans to increase its company from 16 to 30 members. It is hoped that this will promote increased participation in theater by the black community.

Arena's tentative schedule for next year includes the production of "The Threepenny Opera," "King Lear", "Six Characters in Search of an Author," and "Marat/Sade."

American Indians, Russian battles besiege British

By Harold Hobson

London

Unlike the British, the Russians have not yet given up making serious, heroic plays, films, and documentaries about the war. In Britain war now is treated with derision, as in the film "How I Won the War" or by the young men who walk up and down the King's Road on Saturday morning clad miscellaneously in odd garments taken from various military uniforms of the past.

Or war is treated here as a blood-curdling warning, as in "The War Game," which shows with a fixed hopelessness what might happen to London if war broke out again; or with severe criticism of British morale, as in the remarkable and disturbing "It Could Happen Here," in which the Nazis are imagined invading Britain and finding most people ready to collaborate with them.

A slight inconvenience

In the last war Britain was spared the final test; it was never invaded. Compared with actual invasion, and the presence of the enemy on one's shores, bombing is a very slight inconvenience. One becomes overwhelmingly aware of this in a Russian experimental film, "The Battle of Moscow," shown on BBC TV1.

Hitler invaded Russia with the intention of defeating it in six weeks. The vast deployment of the German forces, and their total dedication to the Führer, their fanatical loyalty to his cause, are vividly shown in this film, and they are terrifying things.

They go a long way toward explaining the Communists' distrust of the rest of the world. They have been caught once, and understandably do not wish to repeat the experience. They trusted the Germans' word, and in consequence lost 20,000,000 lives.

Hitler came very near to capturing Moscow: The film shows the printed announcements he had prepared for the event, and the instructions for a day of rejoicing, with only the date left open. This is shown dramatically a few seconds before Marshal Zhukov releases his great and victorious offensive, with black, warmly dressed Russian soldiers (contrasted with the shivering Germans) prowling across the thick, unending snow. Without exaggeration the film soberly shows how much greater were the sacrifices made by the Russians than those of any other of the Allies.

* * *

The Royal Shakespeare Company, somewhat slyly, has celebrated Independence Day by giving the world première of a play, "Indians," by an American dramatist, Arthur Kopit. It is a rather left-handed compliment to the United States, for the theme of "Indians" is the ruthless extermination of the original inhabitants of America by the invaders from Europe.

The piece is cast into the form of a wild west circus taken from one town to another by Colonel Cody, the Buffalo Bill of legend. It is a parody of the old Mack Sennett films, of cowboy westerns, a charade, a pageant, and nearly all of it is uncommonly dull.

Moving moments

The director, Jack Gelber, shows little comic invention. The characters are caricatures, and have no amusing features. The sole value of the play, as presented at the Aldwych Theater, London, lies in the few speeches made by Indian leaders, and at the end by a singularly moving address by Buffalo Bill himself. There is a touching dignity in Chief Joseph's declaration that he is too weary to fight any more; in this episode David Healy has an impressive gravity.

But the justification of "Indians," if it has or needs any, is in the last few minutes. Ashamed, embarrassed, Colonel Cody fumblingly tries to defend American policy toward the Indians. Barrie Ingham movingly suggests that Cody's feelings are at direct odds with his words, and soon he gives up the impossible task. This brings the play to a close in quite unexpected triumph.

Conductors' Workshop

Dr. William D. Revelli, conductor of bands and head of the wind instrument department at the University of Michigan, will be guest instructor at a five-day Band Conductor's Workshop, July 15-19, at Hartt College of Music, University of Hartford.

Dr. Revelli has appeared as a guest conductor in all fifty states. In 1961 he directed the University of Michigan Symphonic Band in a 30,000 mile concert tour of Russia and the Near East, under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of State.

Working with him at the Hartford workshop will be Donald A. Mattran of the Hartt faculty. Mr. Mattran is conductor of the Hartt Symphonic Wind Ensemble, and formerly was director of bands at the University of New Hampshire and Boston University. He is director of Hartt's summer session and of the new Hartt Summer Youth Program, and is assistant chairman of the applied music department.

The workshop will offer practical experience in the fundamentals of interpretation, rehearsal techniques, and the conducting of basic musical styles. Full information may be obtained from Mr. Mattran at 236-5411, ext. 470.

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Ohio GOP pushes Lindsay for V-P

By David Hess
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland

Swept along in the momentum built up by Richard M. Nixon, Ohio's GOP national convention delegates face a thorny problem.

On the one hand, they feel themselves being pulled irreversibly into the vortex of the Nixon whirlwind.

On the other, they are not certain that the former Vice-President can muster sufficient big-city votes to win the presidency.

Consequently, they took the opportunity of Mr. Nixon's overnight visit to this city to strongly urge him to select New York Mayor John V. Lindsay as his running mate.

"There's got to be somebody on the ticket who provides a contrast to Nixon," says Ohio GOP chairman John Andrews. "Nixon is oriented to national problems and a national electorate. We feel that he needs a partner on the ticket who's oriented to big-city problems."

Mr. Andrews then mentioned Mayor Lindsay as his choice of the "somebody" who can draw urban votes into the GOP fold.

At the same time, by evading this reporter's queries, he tacitly discarded Illinois Sen. Charles H. Percy and Oregon Sen. Mark O. Hatfield as "alternatives" to Mr. Lindsay.

By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Richard M. Nixon
Plainly the favorite

By Howard James

Governor Rhodes of Ohio
Partially the favorite

Views shared

Mr. Andrews also indicated that Ohio Gov. James A. Rhodes feels the same way as he does about the "'electability" of a Nixon-Lindsay ticket.

Robert Hughes, executive committee chairman of the Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) Republican Party, said he also advised Mr. Nixon to choose Mayor Lindsay.

"I urged Lindsay as vice-president because of his urban identification," Mr. Hughes added.

Asked whether a Nixon-Lindsay ticket would not pose a constitutional impasse, Mr. Hughes explained that, in his view, the Constitution simply prohibits awarding the electoral-college vote of their native state to two candidates from that state.

"It doesn't bar them from serving as president and vice-president," he insisted.

Conceivably, he went on, Mr. Lindsay could win the vice-presidency on a Nixon-Lindsay ticket even though he (Lindsay) could not be awarded New York's electoral votes.

"Our theory is this," he continued. "If Nixon doesn't have Lindsay on the ticket he isn't going to carry New York State anyway."

Votes garnered

Mr. Hughes's view apparently has taken hold within the Ohio GOP hierarchy. It was he who first suggested Mr. Lindsay as a Nixon running mate, Mr. Hughes said.

"I started the Lindsay push," he said, "then Rhodes hopped on."

Officially, the Ohio delegation still is committed to Governor Rhodes as favorite son. But a party poll of the delegation indicates that Mr. Nixon already has about 43 of the 58 delegate votes.

With Mr. Nixon moving out to an apparently insurmountable lead over New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor Rhodes is expected to find it increasingly difficult to hold his delegation's moral commitment to him.

Never a man to flout the exigencies of reality, the Governor—who personally believes Mr. Rockefeller would be the strongest GOP candidate—seems prepared now to accept the eventuality of a Nixon convention victory.

But he is not ready to concede that Mr. Nixon can carry the day on Nov. 5. That is why, GOP strategists here explained, Governor Rhodes—along with other top Ohio Republicans, including the popular state auditor, Roger Cloud—is rununing up the Lindsay ensign.

Mr. Nixon's reaction to the state GOP's pro-Lindsay position was guarded. He told a reporter: "I no longer consider a vice-president as just a means of enhancing a ticket. I'd want a man who's qualified to be president." (This, incidentally, is almost the exact response elicited from Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey on a similar question posed to him here a week ago.)

Whether this reply rules out Mr. Lindsay is a subject now for pure speculation, although Mr. Nixon himself says he has not ruled out anyone.

In any event, the size and nature of the crowd that turned out in this urban center to hear Mr. Nixon must have given him some reason to pause.

Despite a vigorous publicity effort by local GOP leaders, only 4,000 or so showed up for what was billed as a "major address" by Mr. Nixon in Public Square. Governor Rockefeller recently drew nearly twice that number.

Moreover, there were relatively few young people and even fewer Negroes in the crowd. Mr. Rockefeller's speech drew substantially more Negro and youthful listeners.

It is mainly for this reason that Ohio's GOP chieftains are imploring Mr. Nixon to bring Mayor Lindsay onto his ticket.

Without the New York Mayor, they seem to be saying, Mr. Nixon would be flirting with the loss of pivotal pluralities next fall in the nation's major cities.

Six-year president?

By the Associated Press

Washington

A single six-year term of office for presidents was called for by former White House aide Jack Valenti. He said "the reelection process is blubber" which no chief executive should have to carry while facing the monstrous problems of office.

Mr. Valenti was President Johnson's man of all chores until he became head of the Motion Picture Producers Association two years ago.

In a National Press Club speech he said the president must be freed from "wasting time feeding the political machine" and spared the "prickly, nitty little things which dilute the energies and powers of the presidency."

Mr. Valenti declared that "aggressive governments around the world will try to force the hand of the next, the 37th president, remembering all too well the pulling down of the 36th president."

States defy new ruling on welfare

By the Associated Press

A Supreme Court ruling that fatherless dependent children are entitled to welfare benefits even if there is another man around the house has met with initial defiance in several affected states.

R. Bernard Houston, director of the Michigan Department of Social Services, said the state would stand pat on its present policy of denying funds for children whose mothers have extramarital sex relations.

Garland Bonin, Louisiana welfare director, declared that in view of the prospective additional cost "we may decide to do away with aid to dependent children completely." He said the ruling would add as many as 42,000 youngsters to Louisiana relief rolls.

William H. Burson, Georgia's director of Family and Children Services, said his state might react with a cut of up to 50 percent in dependent-child payments, now fixed at a monthly maximum of $154 a family. Mr. Burson estimated the decision would require aid to an additional 48,100 persons in 1969.

Payment curb maintained

Welfare Commissioner Len Blaylock of Arkansas said his state would continue its ban on payments to families with a man in the house until specifically required by the courts to alter it.

Officials in a number of other states said they would need time to determine the impact of the June 17 Supreme Court ruling before deciding on a course of action.

The American Civil Liberties Union had estimated that 500,000 children in 18 states and the District of Columbia had been deprived of welfare payments under man-around-the-house policies.

The welfare payments are made under the Federal Aid to Dependent Children program, with the federal government providing about 80 percent of the money and the states the other 20 percent. In theory, at least, federal funds could be denied states whose rules run counter to the Supreme Court decision.

The decision came on an appeal from an Alabama regulation denying payments to children whose mothers are cohabiting with able-bodied men other than their husbands. The state argued that such able-bodied men fill the role of substitute fathers for the children, thus disqualifying them from welfare payments.

Ruling assessed

But in its ruling the court said: "Destitute children who are legally fatherless cannot flatly denied federally funded assistance on the transparent fiction that they have a substitute father."

In Texas, Burton G. Hackney, state welfare commissioner, said the ruling might result in a 15 percent increase in the number of children on relief rolls, currently 104,000.

Officials in Arizona and Indiana, two of the states affected, said they would comply with the court ruling but had no immediate estimate of the number of children affected.

NASA tests built-in gravity for long-haul spaceships

By Neal Stanford
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The rats are riding high at Wallops.

Last December two white rats took a five-minute ride into space at Wallops Island, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) center, atop an Arobee rocket.

Last month, two more took the same five-minute ride up 100 miles into space, splashing down 70 miles downrange.

In October a third pair of white rats are scheduled to take the same ride.

Then, in December or early January a final pair will repeat this ride.

There is a purpose in these flights. It is to try to find out how white rats behave in an artificial gravity field. NASA space scientists hope it will indicate whether artificial gravity has to be provided in future spaceships that will take astronauts on one-month, six-month, or year-long journeys into space.

The scientists have devised an intricate device to test the rats' reactions to weightlessness and interest in artificial gravity. Inside the capsule, a rat is tethered at each end of a runway.

Method described

They would stay there until the Arobee has thrown them into space 100 miles up in about one minute. Then as the capsule starts free-falling back to earth, it begins spinning about 2½ revolutions per minute, providing artificial gravity through this centrifugal action. The two rats then are freed, each moving toward the center of the runway until it finds its own gravity level. The closer the rat is to the axis or center of rotation, the higher gravity level the rat would experience—because of the larger radius of rotation.

Astronauts have flown up to two weeks in space in a weightless condition without any apparent aftermath of harmful physical effects. But the question is whether man can exist in space for six months to a year or more without some artificial gravity created by rotating the spacecraft like a centrifuge. What the spacecraft designers of tomorrow want to know today—if possible—is how much artificial gravity, if any, should be engineered into future spacecraft by rotation.

Response unknown

Human reaction to prolonged exposure to gravity levels between the earth's level of one G, and the zero G of space flight is largely unknown. What the effects are on the functioning of man's biological systems is the question.

In the first flight of two white rats the spacecraft spun too fast, causing gravity 3 to 5 times as much as desired. The scientists running this experiment are reluctant to talk about results, saying they should wait until all the rats have had their space trip. Then it is reported, they will use apes or monkeys for earth-orbit flights to provide longer and more detailed studies.

Mrs. Gandhi to visit Americas

New Delhi

The government has announced that Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi plans to visit Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Guyana, and Trinidad during a three-week tour of South America in September. Mrs. Gandhi would be the first Indian head of government to make a South American tour.

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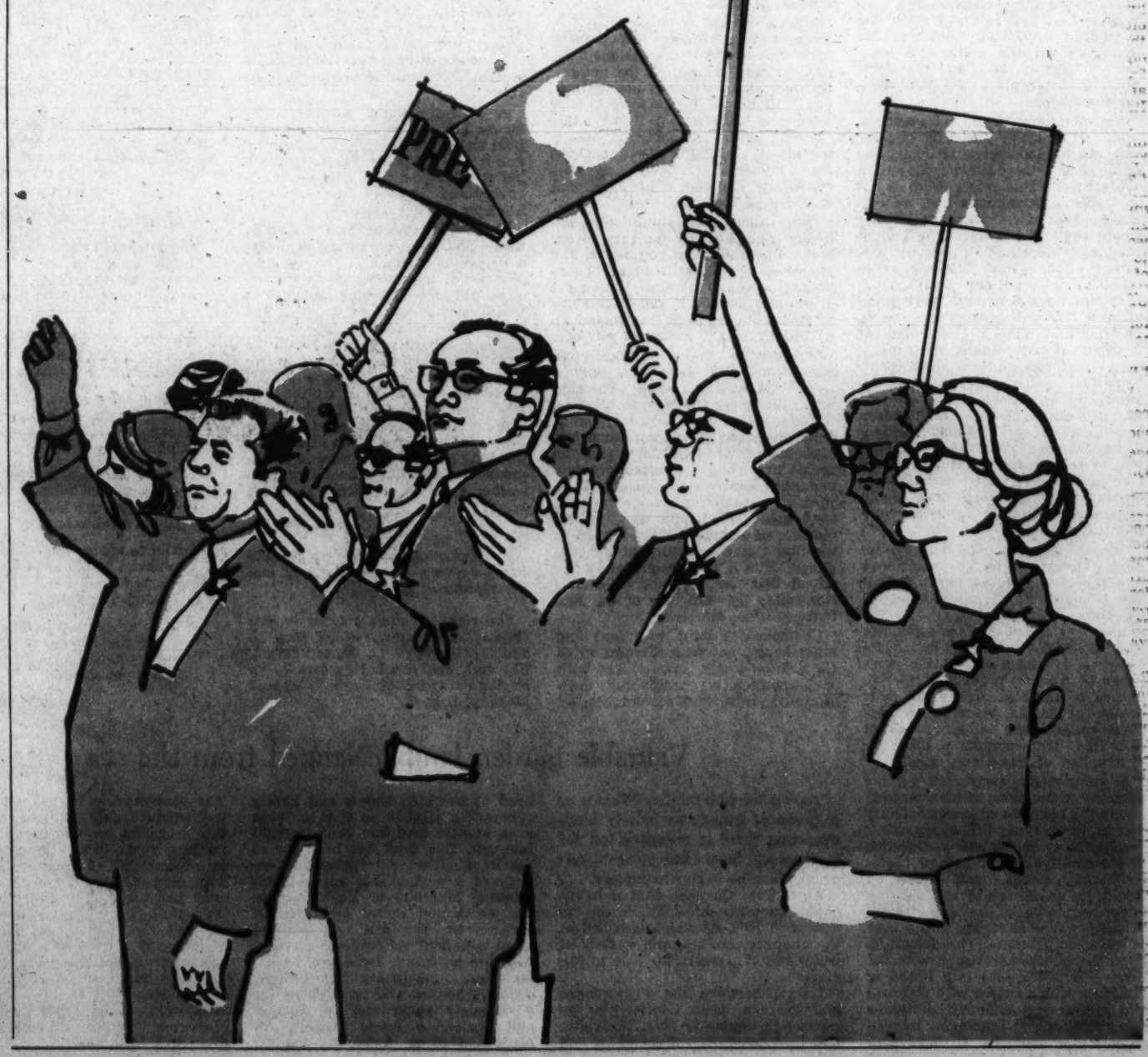

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Home Forum

Weekend Issue, Monday, July 15, 1968

The composer on his work

Meditation on a twelve-tone horse

Thanks to Italy's political situation, it was not until 1945 that I first had the opportunity to see and hear the works of Schoenberg, Stravinsky, Webern, Hindemith, Bartok, and Milhaud. I was already 19 years old. Of that crucial period let me simply say that among the many thoughts and emotions aroused in me by those encounters, one is still intact and alive within me today: anger—anger at the realization that Fascism had until that moment deprived me of knowledge of the most essential musical achievements of my own culture; further, that it was capable of actually falsifying spiritual reality.

Today, so many years afterward, talk of "cultural development," "the art explosion," "free expression," may make my recollected anger seem out of place. Yet, beneath the glossy surface of contemporary artistic liberality, a more subtle form of Fascism is taking shape; a disguised Fascism which, while it is not at the moment depriving us of any current "information," is threatening all the same to change our consciences and our recognition of our responsibilities in regard to music as a social act.

I refer to what H. M. Enzensberger calls the industrialization of conscience, which praises maturity and at the same time stifles maturity, which builds monuments to "culture" which bear no relation to cultural reality, which preaches peace and makes war, which buys and sells all: work, the worker's conscience, happiness, symphonies, life and death, mail-order guns, and a label for every truth.

This is why I choose to vent my remembered anger here in commenting on the responsibility of the composer at a historical moment so grave and so crucial that to limit myself to anecdotes about my life in music would almost seem a shirking of that very responsibility. Furthermore, ideas in music (like any other ideas) are cumulative, and I am not so falsely modest as to claim I can capsulize into 10 minutes what took me 20 years to experience and achieve.

♪ ♪ ♪

We all know that music can't lower the cost of bread, is incapable of stopping (or starting, for that matter) wars, cannot eradicate slums and injustice. Never before, however, have responsible composers felt so compelled to challenge the meaning of and reasons for their work in relation to the world of events. Yet we are constantly faced with the ludicrous image of the Great Society composer, occupied with the assembly-line production and collection of well-made, cleverly-imitated musical objects. Never has The Composer come so dangerously close to becoming an extraneous, or merely decorative, figure in his own society.

Composition deals in the invention and elaboration of patterns of expectation; that is, creating modes of conditioning the perception of a willing listener. This is true even of the composer who loudly declares his disregard for the audience's reaction; unless he is deaf, the composer himself plays the role of a mini-audience.

Between the various modes or "systems" (I'm really speaking of poetics) and the ideological configuration of the society there is always a strong relationship. This relationship is not a simple, deterministic one, as certain kinds of pseudo-Marxian thinking would suggest ("a decadent society produces decadent music"), but rather a dialectic one. Historical evolution modifies not only social structure but codes of esthetic perception as well. The modes that allow us to abstract and to interpret the discreet moments of that evolution must themselves undergo constant adjustment. For this reason every meaningful work can be considered an expression of a doubt, an experimental step in a poetic process, an acknowledgement of the need continuously to modify, to reinterpret, to verify, to renounce forever the comfortable utopia of a super-code that would guarantee absolutely faultless communication.

The ideology of the culture industry tends to freeze experience into schemes and manners: formation becomes Form; an instrument, Gadget; a social ideal, Party; Schoenberg's and Webern's poetics, The Twelve-Tone System. To me, instead, it is essential that the composer be able to prove the relative nature of musical processes: their structural models, based on past experience, generate not only rules but also the transformation and the destruction of those very rules.

A composer's awareness of the plurality of functions of his own tools forms the basis for his responsibility just as, in everyday life, every man's responsibility begins with recognition of the multiplicity of human races, conditions, needs, and ideals. I would go as far as to say (as my anger comes back) that any attempt to codify musical reality into a kind of imitation grammar (I refer mainly to the efforts associated with the Twelve-Tone System) is a brand of fetishism which shares with Fascism and racism the tendency to reduce live processes to immobile, labeled objects, the tendency to deal with formalities rather than substance. Claude Levi-Strauss describes (though to illustrate a different point) a captain at sea, his ship reduced to a frail raft without sails, who, by enforcing a meticulous protocol on his crew, is able to distract them from the nostalgia for a safe harbor and from the desire for a destination.

♪ ♪ ♪

A more specific comment on musical theory (a subject which is bound to remain abstract unless its functions are specified in advance) may clarify my beliefs. I find a discussion on musical theory meaningful only in relation to analysis and to specific problems of musical education, and then only to the extent that it allows different methods of analysis of the same poetic development; that is, musical theory is concerned mainly with finding constants in the history of musical development and with examining the interaction between them.

The methods and concepts used in the description of these constants and their interaction have something to do with the way we actually perceive them in a culturally defined time and space. This is simply to say that a theory of music is based principally on those factors that condition our perception in prominent ways; in tonal music, for instance, harmonic and metric aspects; in more recent music, the integration of any sound phenomenon—from speech to instrument, from "noise" to "sound"—into a generalized harmonic continuum.

In science, theory involves treatment of underlying regularities in phenomena and often the planning and prediction of the future on the basis of those regularities. In music, however, we create, to a certain extent, the material for analysis. Musical theory, then, is a tool for historical analysis which becomes effective on the condition of accepting a piece of music not as an item, an isolated artifact, but as partaking in a complex environment in progress.

This is why I am very much against the formalistic and escapist attitude of twelve-tone composition. In losing himself in the manipulation of a dozen notes, a composer runs the risk of forgetting that these notes are simply symbols of reality; he may, in addition, end up ignoring what sound really is.

A composer can give a descriptive analysis of his own work and can bring to bear the analytical tools from past musical experience. A structural description of a piece of music cannot, however, account for the *meaning* of that piece unless it is placed in a historical continuity. By the same token a "theory" derived from analysis can never legitimately be used as a tool for *producing* music. Attempts to do this betray an idea of musical language based solely on procedures for combining elements, which is, to say the least, irrelevant to any serious discussion of music.

Such a concept of music gives rise to the well-known query which opens many "theoretical" discussions these days: "How did he get the notes?" Shuffling notes with the illusion that one is dealing with the formation of music is like using words like "peace" and "freedom" in speaking about Vietnam without touching the underlying relationships that constitute the real and horrifying meaning of that rotten war.

But, rather than pursue that unhappy metaphor, let me turn to another, this time from linguistics. The choice is logical, with all one hears about "language of music," "musical grammar," and such, and discussions of music always seem to demand an eventual resort to metaphor anyway.

Recently a major breakthrough was witnessed in the field of linguistics. At its head was Noam Chomsky, who pointed out the need to abandon the dead end of taxonomic linguistics, which is based on segmentation and classification of elements. These elements are found by "discovery procedures" which are considered supremely scientific by some because they are applied only to given sequences of sounds without regard to the underlying structure of the language. This is a consequence of the notion that the sequence of sounds represents the structure of the sentence in some direct way.

Chomsky's insight was that one must begin, not with discreet units (in a loose sense, sounds) but with a semantically meaningful deep structure, from which is derived, by a series of operations, the surface structure, which is then assigned a phonetic form. The grammar, then, which describes these steps, shows how the sense of a sentence is related to its words. Chomsky repeatedly asserts that a grammar is a theory of language in that it describes what a person must know in order to speak and understand but that it is *not* a model for the speaker or the hearer; that is, it does not *explain* the language user's ability, nor can it be used *to produce* language.

The parallels to music here are not accidental. The composer's steps always imply theoretical experience, but he is, so to speak, condemned by the very nature of his responsibilities never to succeed fully in reconciling theory and practice. To use Adorno's terms, "the problem facing the composer is not so much how to organize a musical meaning but rather how to give a meaning to organization."

There is the story of the man who stopped his watch, which had been running slow, so that it would at least give the exact time twice a day. The composer's watch is always too slow or too fast. Still, he falsifies the nature of his work and abdicates his responsibilities if he stops the mechanism to assure himself a narrow range of absolute accuracy and security. He is bound, instead, to resist surrendering to the prejudice of The Theory and be prepared to face the multiple character of experience. He must find conceptual schemes open enough to allow him to select, to process, to combine the many aspects of reality, always bearing in mind that any significant musical idea is not the result of a neo-positivistic procedure but a system of interrelationships in progress.

A theory cannot substitute for meaning and idea; a discrete analytical tool can never be turned to creation by dint of polishing and perfecting it. It is poetics which guide discovery and not procedural attitudes; it is idea and not style.

This basic fact has been missed by those who insist on trying to create a twelve-tone utopia of "twelve-tone coherence" by forcing on us the dubious gift of twelve-tone melodies in which, as someone has written, "the twelve-tone ryhthmic structuralization is totally identical (sic) with the structuralization of the twelve tones." Alas, this industrialized twelve-tone horse, dull on the outside and empty inside, constantly being perfected and dragged to a new Troy in the shadow of an ideological war long since fought and won by responsible minds like Schoenberg, with neither systems nor scholarship for armor!

LUCIANO BERIO

A biographical sketch of Luciano Berio appears on today's Arts and Entertainment page.

The eight previous articles in this 10-part series appeared on May 20 and 27, June 3, 10, 17, 24, and July 1. The 10th and concluding article, by Karlheinz Stockhausen, will appear Monday, July 15.

By courtesy of Boston University

"URIEL IN THE SUN" (DETAIL): *Oil by Washington Allston (1779-1843)*

In the style of the Venetians, Washington Allston painted a number of heroic figures, some based on Biblical subjects, some, as we see here, based on poetic literature. This painting comes from Milton's description of Uriel as the archangel detected the approach of the disguised Satan toward Heaven. The gigantic figure, of which we see the head in detail, fills a canvas 97⅝ by 78 inches. Its colors still glow with rich glazes of sienna, madder, and yellow, though no doubt time has mellowed them.

C. Edwards Lester, in "The Artists of America" (New York: Baker and Scribner, 1846) quotes Allston as saying, ". . . Uriel in the Sun is a collossal figure, . . . I surrounded him and the rock of adamant on which he sat with the prismatic colors in the order in which the ray of light is decomposed by the prism."

Washington Allston, handsome and gracious among American artists, was enamored of the European tradition. Child of a wealthy South Carolina family, his luxurious upbringing did not fit him for the trials of earning a living when, after successes in London, he returned to the United States. Here he found the going difficult. He found the surge of commercialism, the industrialization of the country, repellent, and could not reconcile himself to painting for money. His popularity continued, but his painting suffered. A romantic and emotional artist, he preceded Delacroix and the French Romantics by some years, and achieved with color an expressiveness that, had it not been confined to traditional subjects, would have been indeed a modern statement. In his own works he wanted color to express "a thousand things the eye cannot see."

Recently the above painting, which is in the collection of Boston University, was seen in the exhibition "Boston Painters 1720-1940," held in the University Exhibition Hall.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

If you cannot come

If you cannot come
I will go for you,
reconstructing some
of the things we used to do,

Awaking with a cry,
hurrying out to sun,
accompanying the sky,
walking where streams run,

Finding near some pool,
among boughs of a tree,
a respected rule
or philosophy

That we left here, to wait
until we should return,
and thought was lost. I'll state
what we need to learn

Again, to some small bird
who thinks within the brush;
and listen for a word
of wisdom in the hush

That once we used to fill
with our determined thought . . .
Come if you can, or will.
I'll go if you cannot.

HELEN HARRINGTON

Valuable garden land reclaimed from the sea

The visitor who thinks of Venice as a group of islands so closely built-over that there is no space left for gardens will have some pleasant surprises when he begins to explore. . . .

When Tom Coryate, that indefatigable Somersetshireman, came to Venice in 1608, he was astonished at the quantity, quality, and variety of fruits and vegetables for sale in the markets. . . .

Today, between the Portogruaro and the sea, near Caorle, you go market-gardening by boat. The channels have been deepened and the soil used to heighten shoals and barely submerged islands so that a large area of new land has been brought into use. This work has been due to the imagination, enterprise and energy of a remarkable man, Count Gaetano Marzotto of Valdagno. He has reclaimed many hundreds of acres from the sea and planted them with fruit and vegetable crops, with the necessary buildings, barns, factories, machinery workshops, dwelling houses, and farm sheds for a complete agricultural production unit. Instead of roads between villages and fields, there are canals. The slow-moving barges piled high with produce, sliding silently between the orchards on their way to the packing sheds, have a kind of rhythmic beauty. The barges are adapted American military landing craft, left over from the war. Every inch of land and even the water is utilized, for weirs are built across the canals at intervals and twice a day a generous harvest of fish is taken from the traps thus created.—From "Gardens of Italy," by Frances Margaret McGuire. Copyright, 1964, by Frances Margaret McGuire. M. Barrows & Company, New York.

The sure way to confidence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Christ Jesus was a lad of twelve visiting Jerusalem, he lingered in the temple confidently talking with highly educated men and astonishing them with his understanding and intelligent replies. When Mary and Joseph finally found Jesus, Mary questioned him: "Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us? behold, thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing" (Luke 2:48). The lad replied, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?"

Jesus' poise and assurance were the result of his willingly serving God. Men and women today find that they can speak and act with confidence, too, if they are regularly about their Father's business.

Christian Science reveals that God is divine Mind, Truth, Love, and Principle and that we are actually God's immortal children. We are spiritual identities, created and maintained by the Father; thus we unfalteringly reflect His qualities. The prayerful affirmation of our inherent spirituality, or goodness, and a deep desire to express divine Love in daily experience enable us to manifest our true selfhood.

♪ ♪ ♪

When we make it our business to ponder the spiritual truths of all-knowing Mind, or Truth, to express the tenderness of impartial Love, to manifest the integrity of the one Principle of being, confidence is natural. Spiritual ideas, tenderness, and integrity constantly flow from God to individual human thought. They need only to be recognized and consciously entertained.

Timidity, weakness, and depression result from accepting the mortal concept of oneself, the belief that man is a physical being who functions independently of God and who originates his own limited intelligence, energy, and capabilities. Such false reasoning is also the basic cause of nervousness and dread. Such traits are completely dissipated when the individual consistently serves God, Mind, and trusts God to guide him and to bring to light the intelligence and strength Deity eternally gives man as His likeness.

♪ ♪ ♪

God told Ezekiel that the children of Israel would dwell with confidence and that they would know that He was the Lord their God (see Ezekiel 28:26). Christian Science points out that serving God by expressing His qualities and by acknowledging Him as All actually destroys the despised limitations that appear to exist and that cause us to suppose we have no reason to be confident. If we think that age, lack of education, or wrong environment limits us, we need to recognize that these factors are part of the false sense of life as material and limited; they are not truths of being. We must understandingly affirm that God is infinite and that we are His immortal likeness, reflecting His perfection, omniscience, and power, for the perception of these spiritual facts nullifies human limitations.

♪ ♪ ♪

We can always act with wisdom, strength, and courage by letting God act in us. If we feel stupid, we can prayerfully acknowledge that man reflects the infinite intelligence of divine Mind. Then we shall be able to express the inspiration and acuity of this Mind. If we feel feeble, we can realize that God is all-powerful and ever present and that man continuously reflects His power. Then we shall feel His strength in us. Whatever our need, if we actively serve God, He supplies it.

On page 3 of "Pulpit and Press," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, quotes Jesus' statement that the kingdom of God is within and continues: "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love. If you maintain this position, who or what can cause you to sin or suffer? Our surety is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion."

♪ ♪ ♪

If we wonder which way to go or what to do, we can recall the words Paul wrote to the early Christians, "We are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord" (II Corinthians 5:8). Turning thought away from limited material conditions to God's infinitude and willingly expressing divine Love's nature, we are about our Father's business, and confidence is our sure reward.

Our two acres—color schemes

The thrasher, bright orange-cinnamon brown, flares by and enters a bush of gentle pink azalea. A conservative artist would avoid such dissonance. Paintings and fabrics of this school we used to call "California harmony." Now, in any state, the world of art no longer surprises, neither does it always attract.

And yet, here in a living picture by the Hardly Sea, this spot of brilliance, though it startle, also invites, lulls, and puts the question: what is the difference? A canvas and a woodpath may contain colors that answer to the same name. One clashes; the other blends.

Nature combines her hues with lavish abandon, but in the artist's eye she does not make mistakes. Is it that she has more tools to work with—the sweet air . . . space enough . . . motion . . . change of light and shadow . . . plenty of green? If her brushes become worn and her colors fade, she turns the very fading to new art.

The thrasher descends to the goneby lady's slipper patch. Wings flirt and beat. Bracts of the browned flowers lift as though to take off. The speckled breast moves among them, urgent, alert, but without the many-toned song of June. The bird's watchful eye and his furtive entrance into the bush confide his secret to me: "I've a wife and child at home—" The russet disappears through peach-pink into a wall of green.

Once a small boy brought in two fistfuls of wild flowers, and asked, "Does *this* go with *this*?" Whatever "this" was, the answer was yes.

Color . . . Scent . . . Sound of wind over the water. A tiger swallowtail flutters among the steeple bush. An iridescent blue dragonfly darts over a "red" water lily. The monarch butterfly loves milkweed blossoms. Yellow on pink; blue on magenta; orange on mauve. On nature's palette, every color is right.

BURNHAM EATON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekend Issue • *Second Section*
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This is the façade that will greet the eyes of delegates to the Republican National Convention Aug. 5 in Miami Beach. The three-acre addition at the right was started last October to provide the 18,000-seat hall required for the GOP conclave.

Courtesy of Miami Beach

GOP on an island

Three weeks from now the Republicans will hold their presidential nominating convention. Here is an account of how the City of Miami Beach is preparing.

By Jim Dance
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

WITH GREAT EXPECTATIONS — AND EVEN greater preparations — Miami Beach is getting ready for the Republican National Convention beginning Aug. 5.

What's more, it stands ready to demonstrate its municipal brotherly love by taking on the Democratic convention, too, beginning Aug. 26, if labor and other problems preclude Chicago's playing host.

Everything but the last-minute details is in order for the 50,000 delegates, alternates, newsmen, and others who will pour into the island city for Florida's first national political convention. Since last Sept. 20, when the city and the GOP signed the contract, much of the attention has gone to the construction of an 18,000-seat addition to Miami Beach Convention Hall.

Ground was broken in October, the main structure was completed in May, and outfitting the three-acre hall with all the accoutrements of a color-televised convention will no doubt continue until the first gavel falls.

Because it was suspected that there might be a few bugs in any such gigantic undertaking, a series of "shakedown" events was scheduled for the convention-hall addition in advance of the GOP convention. A bug of considerable proportions showed up on the first try—at the University of Miami's commencement exercises in June—when the honorable speakers' oratory was upstaged by the noise from 1,800 tons of air-conditioning equipment.

Architect gives assurances

A minor flap ensued between Mayor Jay Dermer and the architect. But the latter insisted the building wasn't complete, that acoustical material to neutralize the air-conditioning sound had not been installed, and that all would be well when the first GOP plea to clear the aisles is called.

Even in a city accustomed to handling large numbers of people in a hurry, the mushrooming of mass-communication needs has added unusual strains. For color TV, for instance, the lighting has to be up to 350 foot-candlepower. Within the convention-hall complex itself are 7 miles of video and exchange cables, plus 200,000 circuit miles outside in Miami Beach proper.

The whole town — although it's only 7 miles long by about 2 wide — is practically wired for sound and video.

For simple communications among delegates and alternates in the hall there will be 36 switchboards and 6,350 telephones. Plus 300 teletype machines for the press. Plus such niceties as individual circuits connecting the podium with each of the 50 state delegations on the floor.

Suspended from the roof are 4,300 feet of catwalks for cameramen to prowl. The adjacent "old" convention hall, considered inadequate to house the GOP gathering because it seats only 14,000, is jam-packed with specially built offices — actually office-studio-houses and semiapartments for use of communications technicians.

Although the entire "old" building—built less than 10 years ago—is completely air conditioned, the studio complexes now built within it have complete air-conditioning systems of their own, adjustable to the wants or needs of the personnel and their equipment.

As usual, television takes the prime locations and the most room. But print media will be represented by more than 5,000 reporters, pundits, editors, and publishers on the prowl. In addition to facilities at the convention hall, many publications also have auxiliary command posts in Miami Beach hotels a few blocks away, the Fontainebleau being most popular.

Miami Beach's abundance of luxury hotels, close by the ocean and the convention-hall complex, was a considerable factor in the GOP site committee's selection of the city for this year's convention.

But a lot of prior work went into the campaign to attract either — or both — of the conventions before the jackpot (estimated at $35 million in gross expenditures by GOP officials) was hit.

Ironically, it was long-time Democrat and former Mayor Elliott Roosevelt who worked longest and hardest on attracting the conventions only to be knocked out of his official welcoming spot by a political mishap last summer: He was defeated for reelection by Jay Dermer.

Street renamed

Having won, Mayor Dermer took charge of the convention campaign with vigor and was successful in September when a bid of $850,000 in cash and services was accepted. (Not forgotten were such touches as renaming a street "Bliss Street" just in time for site committee chairman Ray Bliss to happen by.)

Early hopes that the city would get both conventions were dashed—some say by direct order of the White House—when Chicago and politically powerful Mayor Richard J. Daley came up with the plum. Threats of civil unrest, plus the telephone workers' strike, recently have buoyed Miami Beach hopes that the Democrats will have to shift their convention here, but there is no underestimation of Mayor Daley's influence.

The television networks certainly would prefer to stay put to cover the Democratic convention three weeks later. Cost of simply moving the equipment and personnel is figured at more than $3 million.

For one or for two conventions, however, Miami Beach appears to have tied up as many loose ends as can be imagined. Hospitality, for instance, which doesn't always exude from a bellman or waitress who feels his tip inadequate, may be increased by a current campaign to foster "Friendly Floridians."

The South Florida Hotel and Motel Association is passing out $1,000 in $10 checks to cab drivers, waitresses, clerks, policemen, and others who show themselves to be polite and helpful. It's hoped the example lasts.

Same rates pledged

Hotels are pledged — and in fact have guaranteed — not to charge more for rooms than they did last summer. In most instances this amounts to a reduction in normal rates, for most prices have increased since last fall. But with 33,000 hotel rooms contracted for during the convention, plus dining-room and other revenue-producing sidelines, the hotel men are willing to make the concession.

In fact, just about everybody who stands to gain anything from the convention is determined to make the experience near perfect for the visitors, figuring, not unwisely, that there may be many more such conventions to come. A courtesy campaign, replete with lapel-button and bumper-strip reminders, is under way.

The most worrisome factor for this city—as for any city where candidates appear today—is security. If planning, topography, and accidental circumstances count for anything, Miami Beach should be ahead of most places.

For one thing, it is an island. The whole city can be sealed off, or in, by raising draw bridges or by police blocking the one high-level bridge connecting Miami Beach with the mainland and Miami.

The convention-hall complex, too, will be surrounded —at a distance—by a six-foot-high steel mesh fence (hidden for the most part by bougainvillea, hibiscus and other subtropical flora) on three sides. The fourth side is self-protected by the Biscayne Canal, a moat-like inlet of water from Biscayne Bay.

MIAMI CHICAGO
Road to the conventions 6

No one will be allowed inside the fence unless he has credentials for admission to the convention hall itself. Backing up a professional force of paid guards will be the 225-man Miami Beach police force, plus policemen from Miami, Dade County, and the Florida Highway Patrol. The chemical Mace will be standard equipment along the fence.

Demonstrations of some sort are expected and planned for. But Miami Beach Police Chief Rocky Pomerance hopes to localize such activity near 20th Street and Washington Avenue, three blocks from the convention-hall entrance, by establishing outdoor facilities for television cameras there. He reasons that most demonstrators prefer the eye of the camera on their activities to any more overt disturbance.

With all the planning for a peaceful and controlled event, however, city officials will not be unprepared for more serious trouble. Early this month the city approved purchase of 40 shotguns and three sniper rifles for the police force. Other equipment includes 50 smoke grenades, 20 combat vests, 18 hand spotlights, and four pair of wide-angle binoculars.

Says Police Chief Pomerance: "We hope for the best and prepare for the worst."

Hotels take precautions

Security in the hotels got a thorough second look after the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in a Los Angeles hotel.

Employees of the Hilton Plaza Hotel, where Richard M. Nixon will stay, were rescreened after the Kennedy incident.

The Americana, where Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller will be quartered, says through its security chief: "We'll do a lot more things than we've ever done for anybody else."

Both hotels plan to seal off the floors housing the Nixon and Rockefeller parties. Elevators won't stop and stairs will be guarded.

As much of a problem as the threat of violence is the assured presence of thieves, especially jewel thieves, who have long made Miami Beach one of their happiest hunting grounds. A Republican convention, entailing as it does the presence of many well-heeled folk, almost automatically qualifies as a convention of thieves as well. Miami Beach police have had — perhaps unhappily for the thieves — much experience in this line of work.

Chief Pomerance thinks it unlikely there will be any racial disturbances. Although Miami Beach accommodations are open to all, only a few Negroes live on the island and the Greater Miami area in general has not had any racial flare-ups. The large Cuban-refugee colony, although volatile in its political emotions, is generally attuned to Republican policy in the United States.

In the interest of more orderliness, the Republican National Committee itself has laid down some ground rules for convention behavior that it hopes will prevent the disruptions that resulted at the 1964 convention.

There'll be no paid demonstrators on the floor, for instance. Only bona fide delegates, alternates, and party officials will be allowed to parade through the aisles when the spirit—or the signal—moves them.

Instead of volunteer sergeants-at-arms and doorkeepers, a professional "crowd-control" usher service has been hired.

Tickets will be coded, and changed daily, with fluorescent ink, which will be checked by black light to prevent counterfeiting.

Television cameras and cameramen on the floor will be pooled to a greater extent to cut down on congestion.

With three weeks to go, Miami Beach and the Republican Party seem to have thought of everything.

Sixth of a series

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

This year's GOP convention facilities in Miami Beach will boast such niceties as individual circuits connecting the podium with each of the 50 state delegations on the convention floor.

Opening the files on Berlin, 1945

. . . . From the bookshelf

The Russians and Berlin: 1945, by Erich Kuby. New York: Hill and Wang. $6.95. London: Heinemann.

By Edwin Tetlow

Here is another product of team journalism, with all the advantages and defects of this new practice. Fourteen Germans were assigned by a magazine (Der Spiegel) to gather every useful item of information or personal recollection available of the somber, gruesome travail of Berlin during its capture by the Russians in 1945.

Only the East German authority would not at the last moment open its archives, for unspecified reasons. But the Russians amply made up for this by allowing the coordinating author, Erich Kuby, to spend a week in Moscow talking with Soviet soldiers and others who had been in Berlin in 1945 and reading some, at least, of the official and unofficial records preserved since then. They knew what they were doing. They gain a handsome dividend by having their side of the mostly unsavory story told far more favorably than ever before.

The book which has grown out of the mass labor and the 50,000 words published by the magazine is jammed tight with fact, anecdote, inference, and judgment. It does not qualify as history, but it contains material galore upon which the historian will later thrive. The German flair for getting down to detail, often tediously so, shows throughout.

Humor happily softens the account of the ghastly realities of the culminating crash of Nazism. There is the hilarious story of the German-speaking Russian lieutenant who, advancing upon central Berlin from Siemensstadt, has an inane conversation on the telephone with Goebbels in the Propaganda Ministry. And there is the other story of the Berliners in a working-class district of Moabit who, dutifully celebrating Hitler's birthday on April 20, put up a banner across a street near the jail proclaiming: "We all pull at the same rope. Up the Führer."

One of the most fascinating analyses made by Kuby comes in a short chapter of seventeen pages about what happened to Hitler and Eva Braun at the very end. Kuby indicates that he just does not believe that Hitler put a pistol to his head. He thinks that either Eva Braun did the deed for him or (as he found many Russians in Moscow believing) Hitler took poison like Eva Braun. The book by no means clears up the matter. It cannot possibly do so because the Russian authorities, who have shown for 20 years that they are determined to prevent the growth of a Hitler-cult, still will not say what happened to the bodies or disclose the results of post-mortem examinations made upon them some days after they had been unearthed.

The main theme of the book is that there never was any great battle for Berlin. Kuby argues that Stalin could have ordered the capture of the city as early as February, 1945, and that by restraining General Zhukov from doing so in an abrupt telephone call from Yalta he threw away his chance of capturing all Germany for himself. Thereafter, with the war as good as won, the Red Army men took no unnecessary chances. But the Russians back home needed a glorious victory because Berlin to them was the citadel of the Fascist beast. And the Germans needed a correspondingly glorious defeat because they simply could not let the world know that the Third Reich had crumbled in panic, squalor, and ignominy. Hence the myth.

Finally, how did the Russians behave once they were in Berlin? Westerners who went to the city a few weeks after it had fallen will assuredly feel that the book lets them off lightly indeed. Kuby concedes, for example, that out of a total female population of 1.4 million in the city "several tens of thousands" were violated by Soviet soldiers, but he claims extenuation in view of the crimes committed by the Germans in Russia some years earlier and says that the humble Russian peasant who had been told for so long that Germans were monsters could scarcely be expected to learn overnight to treat them as human beings.

He is also very hard upon German menfolk in Berlin. He says that they hid behind their women and showed little courage in warding off attackers. On the other hand, he is glowingly complimentary to the women, whom he describes as unbelievably brave in all respects. In this judgment most Americans and Britons who knew Berlin in 1945 will concur.

WOMEN TODAY

Photos by David Rowland

Getting settled

By Gérard Torrens, bathtublike container filled with 200 foam balls which the sitter climbs into and arranges to suit himself most comfortably. In exhibition at the Musée des Arts Decoratifs at the Palais de Louvre, Paris. Exhibit traces development of the chair from the Middle Ages and Africa to chairs with an art-for-art's-sake concept.

The chair is a many-splendored thing

By David Rowland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Paris

What is it that accommodates most people much of every day and whose form poses a problem for space engineers, primitive tribesmen, architects, interior designers?

A chair.

Running currently through July 29 in the Musée des Arts Decoratifs at the Palais de Louvre, is an exhibition of the chair.

It includes a full range of design approaches from a practical tractor seat to a pulsating "mind-expander" supposed to have "psychological" possibilities.

20th century predominates

Upon entering, one is confronted by a seat which was custom shaped for astronaut John Glenn, enabling him to sit in orbit for days with minimum fatigue. It had to be light and strong enough to take 5 to 7-G forces.

Moving through the exhibition one traces chair design from a Middle Ages' Finnish tree-stump shape and an African two-piece seat, carved by hand from one log. Most of the show, however, is of 20th-century design, plus a few immediate antecedents, such as an 1841 Thonet bentwood dining chair similar to the type reputed to have sold over 50 million (and still available), the tall, straight-backed 1897 design of Scotsman Charles Rennie Mackintosh, and the delicately tapered and curved 1903 Joseph Hoffman bentwood made in Austria.

One passes works of famous names like Mies van de Rohe whose 1926 Barcelona is today so commonplace in offices and banks, Alvar Aalto whose laminated wood products in the 1930's are still popular; and Marcel Breuer, of Bauhaus fame, whose canvas and steel tube chair was named after artist Wassily Kandinsky.

Conceived from various angles

Frank Lloyd Wright, Charles Eames, Eero Saarinen, Arne Jacobson, Harry Bertoia, Hans Wegner are more names of world fame. There is a grouping of several types of stackable chairs. Children's and grown-ups' chairs made of paper come from England. Several shapes of inflated clear plastic give a glimpse into the future and the appearance and sensation that one is floating on air—which he is. Curved foam blocks from France undulate like static ocean waves and are used to fill a room. Guests are to find their own comfortable lounging positions.

Chair construction has been a fascination to many types of designers. The architect looks at it as a problem of structure; an interior designer sees it as a part of a home; a sculptor sees it as shape, and the industrial designer considers it an ideal mass-product.

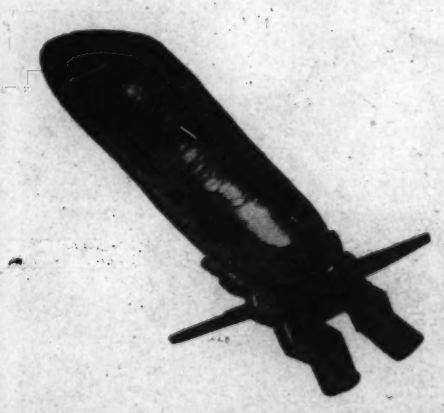
A chair is thus a crossroads of the design world, a fact amply illustrated by Mrs. Yvonne Amic and her staff in assembling this historic show.

Difficult to design

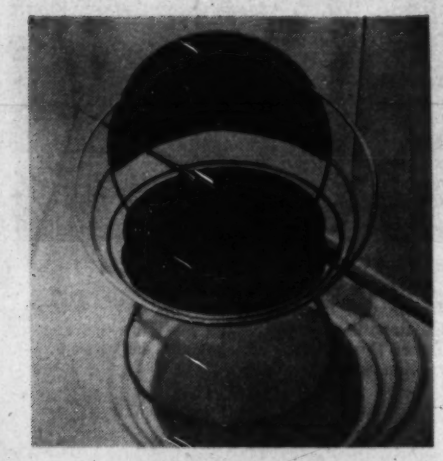
A noted architect-designer once said a good chair is more difficult to design than a good house. Some pieces show this discipline, such as the Swedish lounge chair of the '30's, whose creator took 15 years to design arms that satisfied him.

Some pieces evidence a carefree "art-for-art's-sake" approach which forgets that comfortable support is the main purpose of a chair. A Portuguese palm-leaf chair illustrates the excellent use of a difficult material. And a "far out" bathtublike container is filled with foam balls which the sitter climbs into and arranges to suit his posterior appropriately. Since this adjustment takes time, a telephone and reading lamp might be provided as well as a good book.

The tour ends as one passes through small sitting cubicles, which Danish designer Verner Panton colored intensely, and appeared to enlarge their size by the psychological expansiveness of distant roosters crowing and dogs barking through the medium of stereo speakers. This exhibition shows us that a chair is indeed a many-splendored thing.



One log
African two-piece seat, carved by hand from one log. In a Paris exhibit.



20th century
Circular metal rods plus pads form chair on exhibit in Musée des Arts Decoratifs at the Palais de Louvre, Paris.

Comfortable?
Stainless steel chair designed by Joseph A. Motte on exhibit at the Palais de Louvre.

Russians are wed in a palace

By Monty Hoyt
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Kiev, U.S.S.R.

The march was the same. The bridegroom looked just as nervous; the bride wore white.

It might have been any traditional, wedding ceremony in the West, except that certain differences reminded us that we were watching marital vows being performed in one of the Soviet Union's famous Wedding Palaces.

Upon entering a large and imposing-looking building on one of the main streets of Kiev, our group was greeted with the rhythmic beat of popular music which was being piped into the foyer on the main floor. Clusters of people, usually eight to 10 to a group, had formed here and there around the room. They were waiting for their appointed time to ascend the stairs to the wedding chamber.

The grooms, most of them dressed in dark suits and ties, conversed with their parents or one or two of their friends who had come to witness the ceremony. The anxious brides fidgeted with their bouquets or straightened their knee-length dresses. With the exception of the parents in attendance, most of the members of the wedding parties seemed exceptionally young.

At intervals of not more than 10 minutes, the popular music was interrupted by the familiar strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The few bars of this traditional wedding music barely gave the waiting bridal party time to reach the first landing on the stairs before the music lapsed back to quasi-Beatle.

Our group joined a wedding party of eight, waiting in line for the next replay of Mendelssohn's march.

At the sound of the first familiar chord of the march, we followed the party up the wide, carpeted stairway. Pausing in the ornate waiting room on the first floor, the bride gave the groom one final, fleeting glance for confidence. Then at the next musical cue, the large double doors opened and the wedding party strode into the gala room.

The room was elegantly decorated in white with baroque patterns on the walls. Soft, neon lighting outlined the ceiling. At the front of the room stood a long, draped table with two chairs behind it. A bust of Lenin was to the right.

The bride and groom were greeted by a smiling directress who was dressed in a navy blue skirt with a red cardigan sweater. As the officiating representative of the State, she asked the couple if they had carefully considered the duties and responsibilities of marriage and was it their decision to become husband and wife. To the affirmative reply, she further asked if they understood the Soviet laws about marriage. Then, the clerk sitting behind the table asked the bride and groom and two witnesses to sign the register.

The rings were produced — double ring ceremonies are very popular — and the groom placed the wedding band on the third finger of his bride's right hand. On behalf of the State, the directress pronounced them man and wife. The official photographer, who had been flashing away during the ceremony, moved in for a close-up shot of the kiss which consummated the vows.

Excited words of congratulations were exchanged and everyone kissed his neighbor in a warm Russian manner. Then, to the final refrain of instant Mendelssohn, the party left the room via double doors at the front of the room, paused long enough downstairs to collect their wraps, and drove away.

Cuba's palatial wedding sites are busy, too

By the Associated Press
Havana

The doors of Havana's Wedding Palace open daily at 8 a.m. and before they shut nine hours later an average of 20 to 30 couples become man and wife in opulent rococo surroundings without paying a single centavo.

Since the free Wedding Palace opened July 23, 1966, there have been more than 10,500 marriages. At times the newlyweds stream out every ten minutes.

Palace is no misnomer for the elegant building on the Prado in Old Havana.

Operated by the Ministry of Justice, its stairways are solid marble. Gold leaf in the ceilings glows from the chandeliers and the massive rooms abound with ornate velvet furniture, mirrors, and statues. Formerly the Spanish Casino, it used to be a playroom for millionaires.

It is undoubtedly, the most plush of the marriage palaces which now function in four of the country's six provincial capitals. A new palace is expected to open in the eastern capital of Santiago July 26. Then only Matanzas will be without one.

Besides its three grand salons—rose, green, and gold—where couples have civil ceremonies performed, Havana's palace also has a bride's changing room, wedding reception rooms, and a dozen waiting rooms for family and friends.

Administrator Patria Olano says weekends are the busiest, averaging about 50 weddings a day.

The free part includes the ceremony and the use of the palace. Couples must pay for drinks, food, photographs, and if they want, a big Cadillac to drive them away. There is no rice thrown, of course, because it is rationed.

Technique for drying flowers

Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

To aid devotees of what appears to be a popular new vogue, the drying of flowers, the Society of American Florists in Washington obliges with the following instructions:

Assemble the following items:

- A two or three pound box of silica gel, a salt-like moisture-absorbing chemical packaged especially for flower-drying and sold at florist shops, garden supply centers, seed, hardware, and department stores.
- Containers for drying; any container with a tight-fitting cover will do.
- Freezer or masking tape.
- Toothpicks and glue.
- Containers for storing — wide-mouthed preserving jars are idea.
- Florist's No. 20 wire. Florist's green tape.
- Soft artist's brush.

Cut off and discard all but one to two inches of flower stems. Save leaves. Pour silica gel into sealable container to depth of two inches.

Insert flowers face up. Lay leaves flat. Space blossoms and leaves so they are not touching. Gently sprinkle silica gel over flowers and foliage until completely covered. Arrange additional layers of flowers covering each with powder until container is filled.

Rose buds or any flower bud about one-fourth open should be placed horizontally in container on half-inch of silica gel, then completely covered. Half-open blossoms should be placed at 45 degree angle to avoid crushing petals.

When container is full, cover with tight top and seal with freezer or masking tape. Put away in dry place where contents will remain undisturbed for required drying period — usually four to seven days.

To remove flowers after drying, slowly pour off powder mixture until blossoms are uncovered. Gently lift out flowers.

coming features

The Roots of Dissent
Past and present causes of civil disobedience are examined at the academic, legal, governmental, and grass-roots levels in a special series beginning
FRIDAY, JULY 19

Taking Stock Electronic Music
Karlheinz Stockhausen, an early and outstanding developer of the new music for electronic instruments, discusses the fresh challenges presented by this new medium in the series "The Composer on His Work."
MONDAY, JULY 22

Student Left Wing in Latin America
The student left wing in Latin America—what is it up to and what does it think? Prof. John Powelson, former advisor to the Bolivian Government and the Inter-American Development Bank, reports on his seminars with Latin-American youth.
THURSDAY, JULY 25

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Shot put: 16 pounds of glory

By Don Bloom
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sacramento, Calif.

The two greatest shotputters in American schoolboy history met head-to-head at the Golden West Invitational here recently.

Representing the State of Texas was Dallas husky Sam (Samson) Walker, the national interscholastic record holder at 72 ft., 3¼-in. From Cedar Rapids, Iowa, came the No. 2 12-pound shover of all-time, Doug Lane, whose young career best was 70-11.

The outcome was far from close. Walker: a meet record 69-8¾; Lane: 65-10½.

A little later in the evening they handed Walker and Lane 16-pound shots. The object: go after Dallas Long's long-standing prep mark of 61-0½.

Walker's longest heave thumped into the ground at 61-1¼, not only another schoolboy record, but also the 14th best put in the United States this year.

Walker's appearance immediately brought back memories of another Texan who shocked the track-and-field world a quarter of a century ago. He was Tex Coulter, then of the Masonic Home School in Ft. Worth, who broke the prep record with a 59-1½ flip.

At that time many self-proclaimed experts tabbed Coulter's feat, the ultimate for a schoolboy. After all, the record had improved only 14½ inches since 1930 when Elwyn Dees of Lorraine, Kan., dominated the event.

The 180-degree turn

However, Coulter's effort lasted in the books only until 1946 when the record moved to California for the first of many trips. This time it was John Helwig of Mt. Carmel High School, which later produced the famed McKeever brothers, Mike and Marlin. Helwig bettered Coulter's standard with a 59-5¾ shove.

Then the record matriculated back to Texas in 1948. It was another Ft. Worth phenom, Darrow Hooper, later runnerup to Parry O'Brien for the 1952 Olympic crown, who upped the prep mark to 59-10.

Under O'Brien's new style of utilizing a 180-degree turn, Californians got back into the act with Leon Patterson, 60-9¾; Homer Robertson, 63-9½, and Clark Branson, 64-¾, before Dallas Long, the 1964 Olympic king, came out of North Phoenix High School with a 69-3 push 10 years ago.

Just when some people thought the ceiling had been reached, Arkansas' Karl Salb, now a Kansas frosh, sent the 12-pound ball out to 69-6 in the Golden West meet last summer. In Walker's first meet this year, he plunked the shot to the 69-11¾ mark and since then has bettered 70 feet eight times. All told, Walker has had 10 puts farther than Salb's former record.

A 6-1, 232-pound 17-year-old, Walker began his illustrious career when his father, Sam Walker Jr., presented him an 8-pound shot for Christmas. "I was in the seventh grade," said the youngster. "When I was in the eighth, I started getting serious with it and I broke the city record with 58-8.

"When I was a sophomore I didn't do anything great — just 56-3. Then I decided to spend more time at it. I did; all summer."

Sam's coach, R. W. Thompson, put his phenom to work. Included in the workout were 100 throws and 10 sprints from 40 to 50 yards. "I ran the 40 in 4.7 seconds and the 50 in 5.6," he said.

The work paid off. "I was in good shape at the start of my junior year," he explained. "My goal was to break the national record for 16-year-olds. It was 63-9½ by John Hubbell.

Will enter SMU

"I broke it; did 64-6. Then to start off this year I wanted to get the state record. That was 66-10½ by Randy Matson. After I'd done 67 in practice, I knew I had a chance.

"Then, right off the bat in our opening meet I got 69-11¾. My best put was at the Little State Meet in Corpus Christi. I had a feeling I was leading up to that 72-footer. I had 71-7 and 7-3 in the two previous meets.

"I hope to improve enough to place in the top six at the National AAU Meet. Then I'll qualify for the Olympic tryouts.

"With guys around like Matson, George Woods, Neal Steinhauer, and Dave Maggard —all over 65 feet—there isn't much chance to get to Mexico City. But there's always 1972."

Passing up offers from the University of California, Villanova, Harvard, Yale, UCLA, San Jose State, and NCAA track champion USC, Sam plans to enroll at Southern Methodist University. "I'm just like my dad," he explained. "Born and raised in Dallas. And that's where I want to stay to go to college."

If Sam approaches the exploits of another Walker who played a lot of football SMU—a fellow named Doak—the Mustangs will have another sports great on their roster.

Associated Press Wirephoto

'Reactionaries' Few golfers hide their emotions well. Dave Stockton's raised fist was the result of a missed putt in the Milwaukee Open. Jack Nicklaus registers concern after going four strokes behind leader in British Open.

Richards through 1971

By the Associated Press

Atlanta

The Atlanta Braves announced that Paul Richards, vice-president in charge of baseball operations, has signed a new contract running through 1971.

His salary was not included in the announcement by William C. Bartholomay, chairman of the board of the National League club. Richards currently is in his second year in the position.

Tiant far better than 'star' form

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

SPORTS

One of the leading pitchers of the year in big-league baseball was somewhat embarrassed the other night and it was much too bad. For Luis Tiant deserved a better fate under the Houston Astrodome.

The ace of the Cleveland staff had celebrated the Sunday prior to the all-star game by working 6⅓ innings against and beating the California Angels, for his 14th victory. He had lost only five. A few hours later he was aboard a plane for Houston, to be the starting American League hurler against one of the toughest National League lineups in recent mid-summer classics.

No one would have faulted Tiant if he had asked out of the assignment. Just one day of rest is hardly enough for a man facing some of the best hitters in baseball. But being the pro he is, Luis took the ball, walked out to the Astrodome rubber, and made the best of an awkward situation.

Lacking his usual and required rest between starts, the Cuban right-hander struggled with his control and, because of wildness on a throw to first base and a pitch to the plate, was charged with the run that beat the American League, 1-0.

What many National Leaguers are still unaware of is the fact that Tiant today has developed into one of the standouts of his profession and very surely is in line for the Cy Young award at the end of the year. His name already ranks high on the ballot.

* * *

There just doesn't seem to be any way to get the recent all-star game out of memory.

For example, did you have the thought—as at least one baseball writer did—of how interesting it was to be able to see the stars of the National League from a seat in an American League city?

This was via the wonderful medium of television, of course. But if Joe Cronin ever has his way, it will become possible in the stadiums and ball parks of the majors via inter-league scheduling.

There was a time when the fathers of baseball sat in horror of anything interfering with the World Series. But now that 1969's expansion and divisional play have forced pre-World Series playoffs in both majors, perhaps inter-league competition will no longer be considered a threat to the delicate image of the October classic.

What, then, is delaying an overall big-league card that would take a Don Drysdale or Pete Rose into American League cities, and a Carl Yastrzemski or Luis Tiant into National League strongholds?

It says here that inter-league play is coming; it's just a question of how long it will take the NL to yield to an AL proposal.

* * *

A few random thoughts . . .

Although it may not be recorded as such, the Detroit Tigers did their first pre-World Series scouting of the St. Louis Cardinals in the recent all-star game. Manager Mayo Smith, from his position in one of the coaching boxes of the American League, took a good look at Curt Flood and Steve Carlton, whom his Tigers will probably be meeting the first week in October.

A final word on the all-star engagement: the television commentators did a sloppy job by not keeping viewers right up to date on substitutions. Replacements were not only mentioned late, but no attempt was made to put them in their proper places in the batting order.

It would surprise no one if Rocky Colavito, recently released by the Los Angeles Dodgers, turns up with one of the 1969 expansion clubs.

The most disturbing statistic of the season in the American League: the White Sox playing to little more than 300,000 in Chicago's South Side during the first half of the schedule.

Though Houston's Astrodome was built at a cost of $26 million a few years ago, it probably would cost close to $100 million today.

Did you know that the Pittsburgh Pirates have signed a 40-year agreement to spring train in the progressive little town of Bradenton, Fla.?

Open net increase in '69

Monte Carlo

The International Lawn Tennis Federation has decided to allow about 20 open tournaments in 1969—an increase of about 15 over the number that will be played this year.

A Soviet Union motion to exclude South Africa from the International Federation was defeated by 147 votes to 52.

Repeat All-American

By Alan Grayson
Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Marblehead, Mass.

Visit a home with a couple of cars in the driveway, and you'll probably think nothing of it. Two-car families are quite routine these days.

There's probably room in the Curtis driveway for a whole fleet of cars, provided they were small ones. But you're much more likely to find it occupied by a flotilla of small boats.

David Curtis has lived here with his parents for the past 20 years. And that's most of the Tufts senior's life. When he goes to bed at night he can probably hear the waves lapping in Marblehead harbor. When he stands on the veranda outside the dining room picture window he could throw a stone into the water without too much effort.

"I think this has had quite a bit of influence on my interests," he admitted. "Even in winter time it's nice being around the water. In my opinion you can't make a good sailor. He's just got to have a feel for it. People who sail well just do it. And it seems as if most good sailors come from around the water."

Curtis is one of only three repeaters on this year's All-America sailing team. It's only the second time that the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association has made these selections.

Last year he skippered the Tufts crew to a successful defense of the McMillan Cup —symbol of Eastern yachting supremacy. That victory hoisted him into an élite group. There had been only three previous double winners. Two of them, Bus Mosbacher of Dartmouth and Bob Bavier of Williams, went on to skipper victorious America's Cup crews!

"The McMillan Cup races are sailed in 44-foot yawls, and as they're owned by the Naval Academy you have to go down to Annapolis," Curtis explained. "You have eight-man crews, so it's truly a team effort.

"I had a very good crew," he grinned. "The first year we won, four of them had never even been on a two-masted sailboat, let alone raced in one. A Luders yawl has about 11 sails, and they give you only one day to prepare for the race."

Normally all intercollegiate racing is in two-man boats. And although the New England colleges use a variety of classes of boat they all sail sufficiently alike to minimize the differences.

"The wonderful thing about the college schedule is that you can race all the year round," Curtis enthused. "Besides, our family has four sailboats, and two dinghies, so I'm never out of a boat more than two weeks at a time."

In 1964 Curtis won the United States National 110-Class Championships at New Bedford, Mass. And last year he and his Tufts crewman, Ken Bassett, won the World Jollyboat Championships at Montreal. Now he's a little regretful that they didn't enter for this year's Olympic trials.

For the Mexico City Olympics there are five classes of yachts—the big 5.5 meters, Dragon, Star, Flying Dutchman, and single-handed Finn. Curtis is hopeful that there will be at least one change before Munich in 1972.

"There's a good deal of momentum to put the 505 in the Olympics in place of the Flying Dutchman class," he said. "I think that in 10 years I've seen only two Flying Dutchmen in Marblehead, but the number of 505's is increasing all the time. And since I'm already familiar with the boat the obvious thing would be to buy a new one and try out in that class for 1972.

"Of course, there'll be a problem in any case figuring out if I can afford to take the time off to train four years from now," David added. "There's so much competition for places it's sometimes considered easier to win a national championship than it is to gain Olympic selection."

★*U.S.-Soviet détente continues to blossom*

Continued from Page 1

the bombing line. There is still no direct response from Moscow.

One can argue over whether the response is proportionate to the renunciation. There has been a response. It seems reasonable to assume that it is a deliberate and intentional response. In effect, Moscow has delivered on contract. The immediate result is to reduce tensions in the Middle East as a reward to Washington for its own actions in reducing the tension in Vietnam.

This is, of course, the way two great powers can adjust their differences and their conflicts and keep them from becoming acutely dangerous. It is a process of the balancing off of interests and concerns.

There is a good deal of reason now for thinking that Moscow understands those interests of the United States which are deemed to be vital in Washington and where there can be no compromise. The Caribbean is one such area of American interest. And Moscow has recognized this by cutting back on its aid to Fidel Castro.

The integrity of Western Europe is another matter of vital concern in Washington. Moscow is not waging any sustained attack on Western Europe, nor have the Russians for a very long time.

Reasonable prospect

But as long as Washington was escalating in Vietnam Moscow was escalating its support for Mr. Nasser of Egypt. This obviously was a policy of counterpressure. With the change in Vietnam there is now a stepping down of the encouragement to Mr. Nasser. And out of this emerges for the first time in years a reasonable prospect of a less inflamed and dangerous condition in the Middle East.

The United Nations' Gunnar Jarring is known to be more cheerful about prospects for a settlement now than ever before. He arranged to be in Stockholm during the surprise visit there of Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin. He thinks he has a formula which the Russians might support. If he is correct, one of the world's most sensitive trouble spots might become less sensitive.

Washington, of course, continues to look for a direct response from Hanoi to President Johnson's earnest search for the road to peace in Vietnam. The Pentagon continues to operate, as it must in all prudence on the theory that another massive enemy offensive may be launched at any moment.

Sharp drop indicated

However, latest intelligence reports indicate a sharp drop in the rate of movement of troops from North to South Vietnam. The decline was first detected in mid-June.

It is one hopeful theory in Washington that the "response" will come in the form of a pullback of North Vietnamese troops from active combat in South Vietnam. Most experts incline to think that the drop-off in the rate of enemy troop movements merely means that they had completed the deployment of the forces intended for the offensive.

There is an unexplained optimism among highest officials in Washington. They talk in private as though they knew something they cannot disclose now which points toward less rather than more fighting in Vietnam.

Even the continued pressure on West Berlin is not causing serious concern. It is assumed to be due primarily to the anxieties of the East German regime and therefore defensive rather than offensive in motivation. President Ulbricht is sitting in the middle of a vast "revisionist" movement in Eastern Europe. His own survival is the real uncertainty.

Summit-meeting speculation abounds in U.S. capital

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

There is renewed speculation in Washington about the possibility of another summit meeting between President Johnson and one or both of the Soviet leaders, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Party Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev.

It is understood here that Mr. Johnson has for some time sought such a meeting. It is considered likely that the Soviet leaders would be interested if some way could be found to halt the remainder of the United States bombing of North Vietnam.

This has been their given reason for not extending the recently renewed thaw in relations between the two countries to its logical conclusion: a general review of problems and opportunities by the top leaders of both countries.

Signs of stir

The possibility of a summit meeting adds to the pressures on President Johnson for taking the next step to confine the war to South Vietnam. It could give him added reason for such a step.

An open and frank enlargement of the détente with the Soviet Union would, in itself, be a powerful factor in the general effort to end the fighting in Vietnam.

There are signs of a deep stir in diplomatic circles here, with little hard public information as this is written.

A damper on speculation is the well-publicized effort at the highest levels here, to anticipate a possible "imminent" offensive by the Communist forces in Vietnam against Saigon and other key points. However, this could be an added reason for the sense of diplomatic urgency that seems to hang in the air here.

In circles outside the government some knowledgeable commentators are asking whether the present pullback by the Communist forces in Vietnam, and the marked lull in the war, is a "signal" of "restraint" by Hanoi which might be utilized for diplomatic purposes, even if preparations were being made for more fighting.

As the tension grows, and outsiders are asking whether a climax of some sort is developing behind the scenes, President Johnson prepares to leave for the area of the tension—the Pacific—for talks with at least President Thieu of South Vietnam.

Not that much, Mr. Brezhnev!

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Leonid I. Brezhnev, substantially overstated the United States defense budget in a recent address to graduates of Soviet military academies.

Mr. Brezhnev mentioned a $102 billion budget for the United States Defense Department for the new fiscal year as reason for continued Soviet vigilance.

Actually, the revised Pentagon budgetary request for the year that began July 1 is $79.7 billion. It will probably drop to about $77 billion after Congress and the Pentagon have worked out cuts.

The $102 billion referred to by Mr. Brezhnev roughly approximates preliminary requests, which are far from the final approved total.

New look proposed (again!) for Piccadilly Circus

By David P. Shaw
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

An exciting, 21st century look for London.

That is the message being conveyed by a 10-day exhibition (from July 5) of models and artists' impressions showing how Piccadilly Circus would look if a £40 million ($96 million) facelift were to be given to the area centered on the winged statue of Eros in the heart of the city.

For something approaching half a dozen times over the past decade, someone has come up with a plan to redevelop this portion of London's West End.

Some of the proposals currently under scrutiny include a new-look Piccadilly Circus with buildings in a variety of exciting shapes around it; the circus on a raised deck featuring Eros as a centerpiece; people segregated from moving traffic which would travel partially underground.

Although proposals, if approved and effected, would mean a spacious decking linking together the sites of the new Criterion Monico, London Pavilion, and Trocadero Buildings, they do not envisage an end to the bright lights of Piccadilly, the neon illuminated advertisements so much a part of the circus scene.

Eros itself—a photo stop for tourists, a symbol of an empire now vanished, and today a gathering point for students and "weirdies" from Britain and overseas—would take a step upwards. The plan would dispense with the present traffic island on which the statue stands, enclosed in pedestrian barriers.

Under the bold redevelopment scheme a 435-foot tower block, new offices, shops, flats, hotel and entertainment facilities will arise and the illuminated advertisements will be rearranged.

Models show how the new circus plan has been related to a much wider area embracing a new Regent Street (it is planned eventually to have a raised, glassed-in pedestrian-only link between Oxford Circus down Regent Street to Piccadilly), Shaftesbury Avenue, and a redeveloped Covent Garden beyond.

Did she or didn't she?

By the Associated Press

Madison, Wis.

The following sentence was contained in a recent report submitted to Wisconsin's labor secretary: "She also alleged that she did not deny that she accepted or denied the work that the employer offered to her."

'Invisible export'

Argentina promotes tourism

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires

Argentina is bidding boldly for the potential tourist trade created by United States premiums placed on vacation travel outside the Western Hemisphere.

It is planning and spending to achieve, the goal of half a million tourists annually during the 1970's.

Most of these tourists are expected from North America, though many also from Latin neighbors.

This is serious travel promotion—at last. Successive governments have appreciated and talked about capitalizing on national climate and scenery. But grain and beef income was too easy and copious to come by. The great "invisible" export was neglected.

Much has changed recently. Farming produce does not sell as well as previously. It has declined perceptibly this year. The emphasis now is on "nontraditional" trade. Tourism has been elevated to a state department. The southern lakelands (Bariloche), northern gardens and waterfalls (Iguazú), and western Andean sites (Mendoza) are looked to as more significant dollar earners of the future. The immediate future. Not that elusive "mañana" future which still clings to much of Latin-American planning.

A revolutionary government is bent on much doing and little talking. It is doing some things wrongly. With tourism it appears headed aright.

Enthusiasm shown

President Juan Carlos Onganía has personal enthusiasm in this cause. He is getting things done. He conferred the new status of state secretaryship on the touring department. He has directed highway construction toward scenic regions hitherto inaccessible by car. That was before President Johnson recommended to his fellow citizens that they confine their travel to within the Americas.

Provision of modern hotels on the regional scene itself has been encouraged by a special law. Its offers are being advertised: tax-free construction over the next five years and similar exemption for those taking up stock in the hotel companies. But they must retain their shares for a minimum of three years.

Argentineans have been awakened to the discriminating foreign tourist's insistence on international standards for hotels everywhere they go—not merely in the cities and ports through which they enter and depart. They also are being reminded that only a small minority of North American vacation travelers are "millionaires" and all are accustomed to international standards at established rates.

Road construction pushed

Another tangible point of progress is on transport and communications. By taking up agreed but unused dollar loans, essential highway systems have been completed or are on the verge of completion.

The Andean cities and western hills in between already have paved connections and regular bus services with Buenos Aires. The more important tourist areas of the Bariloche lakelands and Iguazu Falls are scheduled for similar accessibility by June, 1969. This military-backed government usually performs on time.

Two sections of new highway, totaling 140 miles, were opened this June on the route to the lakelands. The last 50 miles of a 1,200-mile paved route from Buenos Aires, via the port of Bahia Blanca, is due for termination next June.

Once the infrastructure of regional hotels and communications is completed, there will be less dreaming and more gleaning of increased tourist income.

The specific Argentine goal is an increase of 100,000 tourists bringing in an estimated $50 million yearly. The general goal remains "toward 500,000 tourists." The "big money" will not be spent on advertising abroad until the government is convinced visitors will be satisfied to the point of wanting to come again.

Pakistan seeks improvement in relations with U.S.

By Qutubuddin Aziz
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Karachi, Pakistan

Pakistan's new Foreign Minister, Mian Arshad Husain, says a new equilibrium is developing in his country's relations with the United States.

Arshad Husain, a career diplomat who took over Pakistan's foreign ministership from lawyer Sharifuddin Pirzada (now federal attorney general) in May, 1968, seeks continued development of the "friendly, cooperative relations" between Pakistan and the United States "on the basis of recognition of each other's interests."

In his first major pronouncement on Pakistan's foreign policy in the federal legislature —the National Assembly—in Rawalpindi, June 28, Foreign Minister Arshad Husain expressed gratitude to the United States for its generous economic assistance to this country. "We cannot forget this assistance," he emphatically said.

Although there are points of disagreement, Pakistan and the United States have many interests in common, he added.

Pact 'failure' recalled

According to the Foreign Minister, the United States-Pakistan mutual security pact, signed 15 years ago, had ceased to operate, as the United States had failed to come to Pakistan's assistance when it was attacked by India in September, 1965, and also because the United States government had banned arms supply to Pakistan (and India).

In seeking stabilization of United States-Pakistan relations on a bilateral basis, the Pakistan government is keen that it should not be at the expense of its ties with other nations, such as the Soviet Union and China.

In the pursuit of this policy, Foreign Minister Husain explained, Pakistan had decided not to renew the lease of the United States Air Force's communications base at Bada Bier near Peshawar in Northwest Pakistan. The 10-year lease term expires in July, 1969, (The Soviet Union and China are believed to have urged Pakistan to have the United States base closed down in view of its proximity to their borders and its capacity for electronic eavesdropping.)

Foreign Minister Husain had informed the federal legislature on May 20 that the Pakistan Government's notice of termination of the lease for the United States communications base near Peshawar had been served on the United States on April 6 this year.

This was under the 1959 agreement governing the lease which says that the lease would be renewed automatically for another 10 years unless either side gives termination notice a year before the expiration of the first 10 years.

U.S. 'concern' noted

While disclosing this move, the Pakistani Foreign Minister had stressed Pakistan's profound interest in retaining close ties with Washington.

Pakistan also has no intention of quitting CENTO and SEATO. The Pakistani Foreign Minister's June 28 statement in the federal legislature made it amply clear that Pakistan, in spite of its dissatisfaction with these two Western alliances, does not propose to leave them.

Argentine schools hunt way to train leaders

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires

A formidable task confronts university crusaders in a 50th-anniversary year of reform, which has been transformed into one of frustration and riot.

The task is to produce young men who will prove better leaders than those responsible for the political guidance of their country in past years.

Prominent among analysts who support this conclusion is Julio Cueta Rua, a professor, commentator, and "public man." As with all leading intellectuals, the university crisis weighs on his conscience.

His conclusion coincides with that of most investigators, free as they can be from political emotion, in a deeply divided country. The verdict is that, since the 1918 reform year, the Argentine university has produced excellent professionals for private clients but failed to turn up one first-class national leader. This is seen as an urgent and continuing task from now on.

An uncertain course

It is not difficult to assess the main differences of public outlook on the "university problem." The big difficulty is how to resolve them and agree on a future course of academic action—provided political conditions permit.

University studies cannot be channeled specifically to produce national leadership. Such men surely have to emerge from an atmosphere of all-purpose learning.

The 1918 reforms in Argentina opened up the national universities to all comers. No time limit was placed on periods for study and graduation. It made for happy if not ideal student life in the prevailing times. But it is not considered appropriate for the jet age.

Naturally, the deficiencies resulting from the cogoverning rule begun then did not develop suddenly. The revolution has been gradual though inexorable.

The political aspect cannot be ignored. But its emphasis has probably been overemphasized. Gray-bearded students staying on over the years for political party activity have not been so numerous as popularly imagined, though many genuine degree-seekers were crowded out. Even so many sons of poor parents were able finally to work their way through.

Schooling not so free

Today college life is complicated and hurried. Free education is no longer what the term suggests. That reform already has run out in Argentina. It is no easier to work one's way through a university here than in the United States. Time is precious. Students with well-to-do parents thus have an advantage.

This incipient or maturing change—with its explosive possibilities—was appreciated by the revolutionary regime when it seized power in June, 1966.

But today not even generous study grants for deserving students can erase the ill feeling caused by police methods which have been repeated, with greater violence, this anniversary year.

Yet it is essential to remember that before the police figured in the current reform story there was considerable and perhaps majority support to bring university education up to date.

Now, unfortunately, though it can hardly be for long, government policy and police excesses have diverted public attention from the true causes of student dissatisfaction.

A case for grants

There is real hope, however, that during the present awkward phase of maintaining "law and order"—though the law has not always been respected—the voices of intellectual leaders and dispassionate commentators will be heard and heeded.

Thus, when traditional university freedom is restored, it can be maintained only by adequate financial grants, the reasoning goes. The community as well as government has to be convinced on this budgetary question.

Emigration of professors began long before a revolutionary government employed police in the universities. Even today the great majority of those who remained at home devote only a few hours weekly to their faculties. Sheer economic necessity has forced them to seek other income.

Thus a steadily increasing army of frustrated students has grown. Between these and the relatively few professors much personal contact has been lost.

Looking at the problem more broadly, the university aand the nation itself have become temporarily separated. They must be reconciled before reconstruction can be assured, it is felt here.

Only to this end is it considered worth recording the irregularities, injustices, and tensions now occurring almost daily in the national upiversities of Argentina.

Changes forecast

But all, including students, need to realize they are living in a changed world, observers say. Higher examination standards are called for, with fewer years to study and less time for partisan activity. There will be higher tuition fees and fewer subsequent chances for those failing to make the grade the first time.

In time, the old, easy Latin-American university atmosphere would have to be changed by the students themselves. The national change they demand depends on it.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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PUBLIC NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
PROPOSALS

Sealed proposals for the following projects will be received at Room 427, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Massachusetts, until the dates and times stated below and at that place and time publicly opened and read:

	P. V.	P. & S.	P. Guar.
TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1968 at 2:00 P.M.			
EDGARTOWN-OAK BLUFFS: Resurfacing a Section of Route M	2.55	$ 5.	$ 7,600.
HOPEDALE: (Ch. 90) Reconstructing a Section of Adin Street	0.36	5.	800.
RANDOLPH: (Ch. 90) Reconstruction of Reed Street	0.76	5.	2,300.
REVERE: (Ch. 90) Highway Work on Winthrop Ave.	0.63	5.	1,900.
STONEHAM: (Cn. 90) Reconstruction of Forest St.	0.54	5.	1,600.
OPENING OF BIDS POSTPONED TO TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1968 at 2:00 P.M. as			
BOSTON: D.P.W. BLDG., 100 Nashua St. (1969 Fiscal Year) (Adv. 6/22/68)			
Elevator Maintenance Service	0.02	5.	100.
Repairing, etc., Ven. Blinds & Window Shades	0.03	5.	100.
Daily Rubbish Removal	0.03	5.	100.

Contractors intending to bid on any project must first obtain Form R-109 "Request for Proposal Forms" (for Determination of Contractor's Qualification) from the Contract Engineer, Room 1010A at the above address; which Form must be completed and submitted to the Contract Engineer for approval. Upon approval and payment of the required amount the prospective bidder shall be entitled to receive an officially numbered Proposal Book containing specifications along with a set of plans for the project. Payment for these shall be by cash, bank check, certified check or money order; drawn to the order of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, which payment will be refunded in accordance with the terms in the "Notice to Contractors" contained in the Proposal Book. Plans on display and complete information available at the Boston Office, the Northampton, Worcester and Taunton District Offices, and at the Office of each other District wherein the project is located.

EDWARD J. RIBBS, Commissioner of Public Works

July 15, 1968

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Boston, July 11, 1968

D.P.U. 15892
Petition of Boston Edison Company pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of the Boston Zoning Code (Chapter 665 of the Acts of 1956 as amended) that the Department exempt the following parcel of land and the existing substation thereon together with a proposed additional load center unit, together with associated switch gear and related equipment and facilities including lines for transmission of electricity, from the operation of said Zoning Code, said parcel of land lies on the southwesterly side of Fremont Street and the southeasterly side of Delnore Place in that part of the Dorchester District of said Boston commonly called Mattapan, and is bounded and described as follows:
Northeasterly by said Fremont Street one hundred one and 59/100 (101.59) feet;
Southeasterly by lands now or formerly of Riverside Nursing Home Inc. and of Joseph Falconi, Trustee of Deb Realty Trust, one hundred eighty-eight and 94/100 (188.94) feet;
Southwesterly by other land of said Joseph Falconi, Trustee as aforesaid eighty-six and 54/100 (86.54) feet; and
Northwesterly by said Delnore Place one hundred eighty-eight and 99/100 (188.99) feet.
Said parcel is outlined in red and marked "Station 211 Parcel A 17,747 Sq. Ft." on a plan entitled "Plan of Land in Boston Dorcester District owned by Boston Edison Company" and dated December 5, 1966, a copy of which is on file with the Department.
Upon the foregoing petition the Department of Public Utilities will hold a public hearing at its hearing room, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, on Monday, the 29th day of July, 1968 at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon.
And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by publication hereof once at least 14 days prior to said date in the Boston Globe; Boston Record-American; Boston Herald-Traveler; Christian Science Monitor, to serve a copy hereof by registered mail at least 14 days prior to said date on the Mayor, the City Clerk and the Chairman of the Redevelopment Authority of the City of Boston and all persons known to have an interest in abutting property, and to make return of service and publication at the time of hearing.
By order of the Department,
FRANCIS J. HICKEY, JR., Secretary

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PUBLIC HEARING
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For the Committee:
THOMAS I. ATKINS, Chairman

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(Continued)

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Gold-price dip sparks optimism

The economic scene

By David R. Francis
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

That golden thermometer, the price of gold on the free market, indicates a rise in short-term optimism for the international monetary system.

On Friday, the price of gold in the London market was just above $39 an ounce. It had been floating at about $42 for some weeks.

What forced the price of gold down was some sales by South Africa of newly mined gold and some unloading by individuals holding gold.

The news that prompted these sales was partially negative and partially positive from the viewpoint of world monetary stability.

At a meeting of central bankers in Basel, Switzerland, the weekend before last, the 12 countries attending decided they would resume buying gold from South Africa if South Africa began to sell on the free market, and thus drove down the price closer to the official $35-an-ounce level.

Persuasion attempted

The agreement was a defeat for the United States. This country had tried to persuade other nations not to buy the newly mined gold in order to force South Africa to sell all of it on the free market. This would tend to keep that free-market price down. Now, South African sales may depress the free-market price for a short period. But to the extent the gold is bought by central bankers, the free-market supply will be reduced, and the price will eventually tend upward.

What's more, South Africa will have more of an opportunity later to whipsaw its gold supply between the private and central-bank markets.

Some sellers of gold were reportedly doing so only to pick it up a little later at a reduced price as South Africa continues its sales. It's noteworthy that diamond purchases — another hedge against inflation and monetary instability — remain at a high level.

Another decision of that Basel meeting was to give Britain a standby credit to offset withdrawal of funds from London by sterling-area countries.

Thereby central bankers did move to increase confidence in sterling. But it was a minimum step.

Some guarantees given

Some Europeans believed $3 or $4 billion would be necessary to persuade foreign nations and individuals to maintain their sterling balances. These balances total some $13 billion or $17 billion, depending upon how you calculate them.

The United Kingdom has already had to guarantee some national sterling balances against devaluation.

Even though limited, the standby loan did help the price of sterling on the foreign-exchange markets. Another boost came Thursday when the Board of Trade announced that Britain's trade balance showed a gap of $120 million in June. That was a sharp reduction in the deficit, which was $206 million in both April and May.

The new developments are a bigger improvement than expected, however. Economists figure Britain is not yet out of the woods as far as its balance of payments is concerned. The United Kingdom must show a substantial surplus in its international payments in order to repay the huge debts it has piled up in recent years in the defense of sterling.

Trade improvement seen

The optimists now expect devaluation of sterling and internal economic restraint to pay off in better trade figures over the rest of the year.

A third decision announced at Basel last Wednesday was an increase in reciprocal short-term credit arrangements between the Bank of France and five central banks and the Bank for International Settlements. This swap line, as it is called, gives France the right to exchange on request its own currency for the currency of the other central banks up to a maximum amount for a limited period of time.

The total amount involved was $1.3 billion. The swap line between the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was hiked from $100 million to $700 million. Central Banks of Belgium, West Germany, and the Netherlands also participated.

France had long refused to enlarge these mutual credits since it criticized the management of the United States dollar.

Official comments

Remarked a high United States official Friday: "It is quite clear that the French interest in these short-term credits has been enhanced by the very need for them."

The Bank of France has been losing reserves of gold and foreign exchange at a rapid rate since the French political-and-economic crisis erupted. French monetary reserves have dropped $1.7 billion since May. Gold and foreign-exchange stocks fell $398 million alone in the week ended July 4. The total reserves now stand at just over $5 billion.

The recent Basel actions have papered over the lack of confidence in the international monetary system for the time being. Central bankers are still cooperating, though sometimes, it seems, out of a fear of the consequences of failure to do so rather than complete mutual trust.

Typing taught

A computer-assisted electronic system has been developed by General Telephone & Electronics Corporation for teaching typing. Colored lights on a front panel show the student what to type and record his speed. He is able to learn, unattended, at his own rate.

Stock index climbs sharply

By the Associated Press

New York

Marking its second anniversary, the New York Stock Exchange Common Stock Index has risen over 20 percent since the start of its publication July 14, 1966.

The index is the only indicator that measures the movement of all 1,250 common stocks on the exchange.

At its inception, the index closed at 47.01. On July 8 of this year the index closed at 57.48, marking a gain of 22 percent. The index is pegged to a base figure of 50 as of Dec. 31, 1965, a figure that approximated the average price of a share of stock on the exchange on that date.

Of the four major groups measured by the index, the strongest over-all gain was made by the 79 issues comprising the finance index, a subsidiary indicator that includes savings and loans, finance companies, and real estate concerns. From its low of October, 1966, the finance index has almost doubled. The other subindices are industrials, transportation, and utilities.

Dow-Jones jump powers market rally

The week on Wall Street

By M. P. Greer
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

After knocking on the door three times in the last three months, the Dow-Jones Industrial Average (DJI) scored a technical breakthrough last week—and powered the stock market to a rousing rally.

The break came on Tuesday, when the DJI closed above the 920 level for the first time since last October. Technical analysts had predicted that such a move would signal a further advance which, some say, could see the average reach new highs.

Wall Street's traders reacted to the move according to the textbooks. Stifled on Wednesday, when the markets were closed for another holiday due to the paper-work backlog, they poured money into the market on Thursday morning.

First-hour volume that day hit a record 6.57 million shares—a good day's trading only a few years ago—and turnover for the entire session came to 20.29 million shares, third highest in exchange history.

Pricewise, the list moved sharply higher in the first surge and spent the rest of the day shading its gains. By Friday, the market settled into a trendless pattern, which the analysts maintained they were expecting.

Unlike most recent market rallies, this one was led by blue-chip stocks. The gilt-edged Dow jumped 18.95 points for the week to close at 922.46.

Composite rises

Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite was up 1.43 points to 102.34, and the New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.77 point to 57.65.

Despite the fact that the market was open only four days—there are at least three more short weeks on the current schedule—volume soared to 68.5 million shares from 39.02 million in the previous week, when the Independence Day holiday cut the trading week to three days.

For the second week in a row, the number of advancing stocks went into four figures, with 1,021 gains and 560 losses. A week earlier, 1,000 issues were up, and 496 were down. The number of new 1968 highs jumped to 366 from 182, and new lows fell to 16 from 29.

In addition to the technical developments, the market had some good fundamental news to chew on. Auto sales continued to brighten in the first 10 days of July. The House of Representatives approved a housing program calling for outlays of $5.2 billion over the next three years. And, of course, the income-tax surcharge, which starts taking its bite out of paychecks on Monday, is expected to keep the lid on the economy.

Internationally, Britain reported a good improvement in its trade balance. The French, while reporting a further loss in monetary reserves, arranged outside support of the franc, hopefully until the government's own measures can have their effect.

News impact noted

At the same time, traders had to put up with news that the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is planning a close-up look at the merger madness sweeping the business world, with special emphasis on conglomerate companies. That group has been one of the growth favorites on the "Street," and many of them caught active selling in the wake of the FTC announcement.

Second-quarter earning reports began picking up in tempo, showing a mixed picture, with the emphasis somewhat to the bright side. International Business Machines Corporation showed a jump for the first half of the year, although selling in the glamour issues brought a 3¼-point loss to 354¾.

Itek Corporation, another growth favorite, reported a loss for the first six months, compared with a profit last year, and was pummeled for a 7½-point loss to 89⅛.

Owens-Illinois, Inc., though, reported a sharp jump in profits and responded with a 2⅝-point gain to 61¾. Owens also made a bid to take over Lily Tulip Cup Corporation, sending that stock ahead 4⅜ to 42⅝.

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) tried out the money markets with a $250 million bond issue and found eager buyers. In response, the stock rose 5⅝ points to 74⅝.

Of the 20 most active stocks of the week, 14 were up, and six were lower. Glen Alden led the list, rising 1⅞ points to 18.

BUSINESS

Market indicators

Week ended July 12
By the Associated Press

Dow-Jones stock averages

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Indls	922.82	912.60	922.46	+18.95
20 Rails	269.61	265.82	265.82	— 1.06
15 Utils	134.71	134.27	134.71	+ 0.89
65 Stks	334.42	333.44	333.70	+ 3.34

Standard & Poor's stock indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
425 Indls	111.54	110.97	111.44	+ 1.64
20 Rails	53.24	52.57	52.57	+ .36
55 Utils	68.34	67.88	68.34	+ .51
500 Stks	102.39	101.94	102.34	+ 1.43

What stocks did

	Latest wk	Prev. wk	Year ago
Advances	1,021	1,000	972
Declines	560	496	498
Unchanged	103	146	126
Total issues	1684	1642	1596
New yearly highs	366	182	349
New yearly lows	16	29	61

Stock transactions

Latest week's sales	68,503,694
Previous week's sales	39,023,400
Year-ago sales	57,451,110

20 most active stocks

By the Associated Press

	Weekly sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Glen Ald	783,700	18⅛	16⅜	18	+ 1⅞
Calif Fin	769,800	10½	8	10	+ 2⅛
Bobbie Brks	579,500	23½	19¾	23⅛	+ 3½
Am Tel Tel	538,800	52¼	50⅞	51¼	— ½
Bunk Ramo	495,300	20½	18½	19⅛	+ ⅝
Std Oil NJ	487,000	74¾	69¼	74⅝	+ 5⅜
Sunasco	481,300	35½	29⅝	31¾	— ½
Ina Corp	460,500	41½	38	39¼	+ ⅝
Occid Pet	457,000	54½	51⅛	51½	— 1⅝
Hooker Ch	442,800	68⅜	62½	68¼	+ 3½
Gulf Wn In	416,700	53½	49	51	— 2
Webb D E	409,600	13⅝	10¾	13	+ 2⅜
Chad Goth	382,300	17	12¾	16½	+ 3
Heller We	375,100	19⅜	17	19	+ 2⅜
Seeburg Cp	374,600	33½	28¾	32⅛	+ 1⅛
Un Carbide	364,400	15	43⅛	45	+ 1⅞
Coml Cred	358,200	68⅞	64⅜	66¼	+ 2⅜
Benef Fin	350,800	42⅜	39⅜	41⅞	+ 2⅞
Stoke V C	323,800	49⅞	40⅝	43¾	—11¾

Fleet of behemoths laden with oil to ply the seas

By the Associated Press

New York

Ships so long they would be almost as tall as the Empire State Building if stood on end soon will be hauling millions of barrels of oil to thirsty ports around the world.

The 200,000- to 312,000-ton supertankers are being built, for economic reasons, to meet the ever-growing demand for oil. Also spurring their construction is the unreliability of the Suez Canal as a vital shipping lane. Some of the larger ships run about 1,100 feet long.

Europe, whose oil needs have tripled since 1956, imports nearly all the oil it uses. And more than 50 percent of these imports comes from the Middle East.

The international oil companies operating in the Mideast used to get their cargo of petroleum to Western Europe through the Suez Canal, a 100-mile waterway cutting through the Egyptian Desert from the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.

But Israeli-Arab wars have closed the canal twice in 11 years. And the carriers have been transporting their oil around the Cape of Good Hope at Africa's southern tip to avoid shortages in Western Europe.

A 4,000-mile saving

A ship sailing from the Persian Gulf around the Cape travels about 10,000 miles to reach Britain, while it has to go only about 6,200 miles if it uses the Suez Canal.

But the oil companies are counting on the supertankers to carry such huge cargoes that it will cost less to go around Africa than it would to send a smaller ship through the canal.

A spokesman for Standard Oil of New Jersey, which has ordered 20 supertankers ranging in sizes from 190,000 to 250,000 tons, said the giant ships were being built "because of the economics."

"You can build a big tanker for proportionally less money than a smaller tanker," he said. "A ship costs money because of its propulsion gear and control system. Little ships use the same gear as big ones, so the only extra cost involved in the big ones is the steel plates."

Overseas shipyards, where many of the supertankers are being built, can put together a 25,000-ton ship for $200 a ton, but the cost dips to $104 a ton for a 50,000-ton vessel and $75 a ton for a 150,000-ton ship.

The supertankers, because of their size, also can carry cargo cheaper. An 80,000-ton tanker sailing through the Suez Canal on both legs of a trip from the Persian Gulf to Rotterdam pays tolls of $25,000 or more. It can haul a ton of crude oil for $3.84.

Trials under way

A 200,000-ton ship, going around Africa when loaded but returning through the canal when empty, could cut the cost by 34 percent. A 300,000-ton vessel, carrying 1.25 million barrels of oil and rounding Africa both ways, could cut costs another 5 percent.

Ten years ago a supertanker meant a ship of 40,000 tons or more. Now Texaco has ordered 10 tankers of 200,000 tons or more; Royal Dutch Shell, 29; and Mobil, 4.

Gulf Oil will have the biggest of all. It has commissioned the construction of six 312,000-tonners.

A Gulf spokesman said two of the mammoth ships currently were undergoing sea trials and the other four were expected to be ready early next year.

The ships are more than 1,135 feet long, compared to the 102-story Empire State Building, the world's tallest, which stretches 1,472 feet from its base to the tip of its antenna. They can carry more than 2.5 million barrels of oil, the spokesman said, and are so big they will not fit in the Suez Canal.

"These ships will be used exclusively to carry oil from the Persian Gulf to Ireland, where the oil will be repumped into smaller tankers that service Gulf's European refineries," he said.

"The supertankers are not going to replace the Suez Canal," said William Stanhope, senior oil analyst for the New York brokerage firm Paine, Webber Jackson & Curtis, "but they're going to go a long way toward letting the industry live without the Suez."

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July 12, 1968.

Berlin air corridors reaffirmed

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

East Germany has slightly defused Bonn's concern over rumored new Communist restrictions on traffic to and from West Berlin.

Otto Winzer, Foreign Minister of the (Communist) German Democratic Republic, declared that his government would continue to respect the air corridors to Berlin.

Speaking in Rostock, Mr. Winzer said that Communist control over the air corridors resided with the Soviet Union. This would not change.

The Soviets, together with the United States, Britain, and France, police not only the three Western air corridors leading to Berlin, but a 20-mile circle above the city itself.

Technically, no German planes, either West or East, are allowed to fly within this zone. In fact, East German aircraft treat the airspace of East Berlin as their own.

Air rights protected

To this point, however, the Soviets have not allowed East Germany to interfere with Western civilian and military air traffic flying the three corridors acrosss East German territory into West Berlin.

Mr. Winzer's statement indicates the Soviet Union will allow East Germany to harass West German ground traffic, but not challenge Allied air rights.

Pan American, British European Airways, and Air France are the only three civil airlines allowed to fly to West Berlin. Pan American and BEA have announced extra flights to accommodate West German passengers who wish to avoid overland travel.

East Germany has added a new wrinkle to its recent visa and freight charges by refusing to honor West Berlin passports in which a stamp of the (West) German Federal Republic appears.

Following East Germany's imposition of visa charges, the West German Government agreed to reimburse West Germans and Berliners forced to pay the East German tolls.

A German traveler simply took his passport to any West German post office and received his visa money back. The post office then canceled the visa by stamping it as paid.

It is this stamp which East German authorities now say invalidates passports of West Berliners. West Berlin, in the Communist lexicon, is an independent political entity, divorced from West Germany.

A point often overlooked is that American, French, and British civilian travelers long have had to buy East German visas, as West Germans now are required to do.

Mr. Winzer says he does not understand why Bonn should complain about measures which the three Allied powers have endured without complaint for more than a decade.

Indeed, there is disagreement between Bonn on the one hand and the Allied powers on the other as to the interpretation of the Western guarantee of free access to Berlin.

West Germans want the Allied powers somehow to erase the latest East German restrictions. Allied officials reply that overland traffic, while hindered by visa charges, remains free, unless and until West Germans are blocked from the Autobahn.

Klaus Schütz, governing mayor of West Berlin, calls for new German-Allied talks to iron out differences and to map new plans for the future.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, right, samples Swedish cheese during a visit to a cheese factory in Tumba, south of Stockholm. Later Mr. Kosygin gave a speech at the Swedish Foreign Ministry. He said that there can be no Mideast peace settlement until Israel evacuates Arab lands seized in the June war last year.

Cheese taster

Reforms hit

East Germany keeps firm grip on hard-line Communist ideology

Report from East Germany 4

By Eric Bourne

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

Nowhere else in Eastern Europe does one hear more about the "imperialist threat" than in East Germany. It is referred to frequently and with vehemence by the regime and the Communist press.

Poland is, at the moment, in the throes of its own internal power rifts. But it had a reform spell—as heady as the one the Czechoslovaks have entered into today—when liberalization bloomed, even if the flowers have been cut down since.

Reform is also current in Hungary. Bulgaria has relaxed inevitably and visibly under the impact of Western tourism. Its youth openly rebels against the straitlaced control of party organizations.

Even Romania, which maintains a severely authoritarian internal regime, finds it necessary at least to admit some of the "errors" of the past.

Hungarians, Bulgarians, and Romanians are periodically warned by their governments about the perils of the "subversive" ideas from the West, but not with the nonstop intensity as the regime here.

'Convergence' assailed

Early this year, an East German Politburo report raised alarm about Western intellectuals presenting themselves as "progressive" or even "revolutionary" and "Marxist." They are—it was said—really part of a campaign to to distort Marxism and "undermine socialist culture and principles."

The same report attacked the "convergence theory" heard on both sides of the Berlin wall. The theory is that West and East Germany are tending to draw closer to one another because, on the one hand, the Bonn government increasingly intervenes in economic planning and administration and on the other, in East Germany, the trend—under the new economics—is towards decentralization and, therefore, ultimate liberalization of the regime.

"The responsibility given economic enterprises under the new system has nothing to do with decentralization," the report added. "On the contrary, it is designed to strengthen the economy in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism."

Marxism-Leninism now is "more important than ever" as the ideological basis of East German society.

The same air of nervous self-defense was apparent in a further report to the Politburo in early June. Liberalization, decentralization, "ideological peace," and coexistence were all brushed aside as hypocrisies favored by "revisionists" and "nationalists" to undermine Communist society.

"We are not at all interested," a veteran party official scornfully told this writer, "in socialist democracy." The term is used by the Czechoslovaks to describe their ideal state—to be brought about by democratizing and tailoring their own one-party political system.

The official's remark—in tune with the East German press polemics against Prague—was made with such bite that one could only speculate that the Czechoslovak example—and some Western concepts too—are not without their appeal to many East Germans.

The appeal is difficult to estimate. The press hews inflexibly to the party line. No Western newspapers are available, though these are scarcely necessary.

Although the theater is admirable—it has Brecht and the incomparable Berliner Ensemble—it has no other political overtones unless they are conveyed through the lines of a Greek classic.

Since the regime's onslaught against writers and artists in 1963, little has been heard of the talented East Germans whose names were then familiar.

But that people want something else—if only escapist fare—was evidenced by the recent TV popularity of the BBC's Robin Hood series and the movie "Some Like It Hot" with Marilyn Monroe. The first showings of "My Fair Lady" were sellouts. Most good western movies also are sellouts.

There are no hippies here or, if there are, they keep out of sight.

Yet it is easy to sense that educated East German youth is restless and only partially satisfied and that it has its hopes and dreams like youth in all the Communist countries.

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Monsoon—a season for song and sowing

By Ernest Weatherall
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

FAMILY FEATURES

In few other countries does the weather have such a tremendous effect on the lives of the people, as does the monsoon in India.

For three months before the monsoon arrives the heat is intense. In Bombay and Calcutta the humidity hangs over the city like a wet shroud.

On the Ganges plains, the weather is torrid and dry. Fiery winds in the afternoon bring dust storms that turn day into twilight.

Even the fields become baked and cracked like the bed of a dry lake. Farmers cannot sink a plow into their stone-hard land. The very earth itself seems seared and scorched beyond revival.

Then the rains come.

They soak the parched land with torrential downpours. Once more barren land comes to life.

This year the monsoon is on schedule. The first rains drenched Kerala at the southern tip of India. Each day they have worked their way north. City residents listen carefully to the radio or look at the daily weather map in the newspaper to learn how the monsoon is progressing.

Those farmers who neither have radios nor can read know the movement of the southwest monsoon through the ancient grapevine that carries news from village to village. This is the way all important information has reached them for generations.

* * *

Few Indian farmers can depend on irrigation pumps to supply water for the land. So, for the time being, the farmer and the people he feeds continue to depend on this season of recurring rains.

Last year the monsoon was generous, leaving behind a bountiful harvest. But in the two years before, the monsoon failed. The shadow of famine was cast over the land.

Since the monsoon touches the very soul of Indians and dominates their lives, the country's great poets and writers have long expressed their feelings about it.

Rabindranath Tagore, in his "Crossing," writes of the barren, lifeless period just before the monsoons:

I am the weary earth of summer bare of life and parched
I wait for thy shower to come down in the night
When I open my breast and receive it in silence
I long to give thee in return my songs and flowers
But empty is my store, and only the deep sigh rises from my heart through the withered grass.

Kalidasa, in the "Season of Rains," describes the dramatic arrival of the monsoon:

The clouds advance like rutting elephants, enormous and full of rain. They come forward as kings among tumultuous armies; their flags are lightning, the thunder is their drum. . . .

In "The Rainy Day," Tagore describes the monsoon at its zenith:

The sky seems to ride fast upon the madly rushing rain; the water in the river is loud and impatient
The wind is roaring and struggling . . . like a wild beast tangled in a net.

* * *

As life returns to the land, the season of the monsoon becomes a celebration. Festivals such as Teej, which honors Parvati, the wife of the Hindu god Siva, is celebrated during the rain. Jhulan, the Festival of Swings, associated with the god Krishna, is another. In villages and cities, swings are put up and everybody rides, singing this Indian folk song:

Swing, swing, Rani Raja, till the flowering of the rose.
Swing, swing, Rani Raja, to the flowering of the marigold.
Swing, swing, Rani Raja, to the flowering of the champa.

The once sterile fields throughout the land turn green and finally ripen. Jasim Udden, in his "The Ripening Paddy," tells of a farmer and his rice field:

By the roadside, beckoning me with its swaying shoots
There lies my green and yellow paddy that I love
Its stalks touching and kissing, parting in the breeze
My paddy is dancing joyfully in the field and I'm its king
In its midst I can stand and tell it all my woes
The hard times of the heat, and the weeks of the great rain.

Even the Indian in the cities who is far from the ripening paddy, the village, and the land, is concerned with the monsoon. When it arrives the long wait will be over. The rains will help cool the insufferable heat of his tiny room. It will break the straitjacket of humidity that has drained him as he worked under the blazing sun. The pavement will no longer burn under his feet, nor the water trickle out of the street pump. He will know, if it is a good monsoon, there will be food for himself and his family.

Along with the farmer, he will pray that the 1968 monsoon will bring sufficient rains, but not so much as to cause the great Ganges and other great rivers in India to overflow their banks, cause floods, and bring havoc to the land.

Plow time

As soon as the heavy monsoon clouds bring the first rains to India, the farmers begin to plow. The dry land crumbles before the simple plow and hope for crops begins to grow.

A verse for today...

And I sent messengers unto them, saying, I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down: why should the work cease, whilst I leave it, and come down to you?
—NEH. 6:3

In the city

. . . under umbrellas friends brave the monsoons to gather for conversations.

Approaching storm

Huge clouds signal the arrival of the monsoon. Its rains cut the famine and drought by bringing long-needed water to drench the fields and cool cities.

Friendly crime-stopper

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How do you stop a good boy from stealing? Even if he is confronted for attempting to take something that does not belong to him, what's to stop him from trying again at a later date?

Store-owner J. Roland Borton caught a little boy stealing a pen. If he could make an impression on him, the youngster might be prevented from a similar situation in the future.

Talking with the boy, Mr. Borton said, "What would your mother say if she knew? Would you want your teacher to know? What would the school principal say? and your minister? If you had a store of your own, would you want boys to come in and steal things? Had you ever thought about it this way?"

The boy cried a little and said he was sorry and would not do it again. He did not want his mother and friends to know.

Mr. Borton said, "I tell you what we will do—we will not tell anybody at all about this, it will be a secret between us. I will not tell anybody at the store and you will not tell anybody, not even your mother or teacher, your principal or your minister. The important thing is that you will never do it again. If you have turned over a new leaf what is the use of being punished any more?"

A few days later a very nice young woman approached the store. She was smiling and leading a little boy by the hand. "She thanked me for talking to her son the way I did the other day," said Mr. Borton. "I asked her how she knew as that was a secret between her son and myself. She said that he not only had told her about it but his teacher, the principal, and minister as well. I was overwhelmed with gratitude for I knew the little fellow was on the right road. What a happy ending to something that might have been unpleasant."

Mr. Borton believes that taking names and addresses by management and police may fasten a crime to a person and if he wants to turn over a new leaf the blemish is there. The stigma, name and address is there, and perhaps the punishment is greater than the crime.

Quotation for today

Men might be better if we better deemed of them. The worst way to improve the world is to condemn it.
—PHILIP JAMES BAILEY

My favorite starling

London, Ont.

1967 is a year I shall always remember because of a beguiling young starling. He opened the door to the delightful, uncomplicated world of nature.

He came to us as a fledgling. The man laying turf on the city lot beside our house tapped on the garden gate one afternoon, as I was mowing the lawn. "I have a problem," he said shyly. "It's this starling! He won't let me go! Will you take him?"

He held out his cupped hands, and there, sheltered in his palms was a small sunken ball of feathers. "He had a good meal from my lunch box and now he just wants to sleep." He laughed boyishly, "But every time I attempt to go, he follows me."

The young man grinned and I found myself hoping that my own sons would grow up to be as compassionate.

"Can't take him with me," the man continued. "I live way across the city, and we have two cats at home anyway."

I held out my hands and the man allowed the starling to drop gently into them. "Of course," I told him, "of course we'll care for him."

* * *

The fledgling poked his sharp beak through my fingers once or twice. Satisfied, his head fell sideways and a pair of delicate grey eyelids rolled upwards, covering the bright, dark eyes.

The man looked instantly relieved. He told me the starling had flown from the far corner of the lot, scarcely above ground level. Flying straight to his open lunch box, he had straightaway pecked a hole in the wax paper covering his cheese sandwiches, helping himself to both bread and cheese!

"We'll manage," I said. "Don't worry!" With a last glance at the slumbering bird, the man opened the garden gate, and was gone. I realized suddenly I was in charge of yet another baby wild creature!

* * *

Our four children were delighted, needless to say, and promptly began to look for a suitable name. "Star" they agreed was about as good as any. "For starling, you see!" our youngest informed me.

Their father was a little more apprehensive: "Not another bird!" he exclaimed more in disbelief than agitation. "How come they always find their way to our house?"

Actually he was as charmed as we were and when Star flew to his shirt pocket, poked it open and went in head first, any misgivings he may have had simply disappeared.

It soon became obvious that Star was only too ready to be adopted by the whole family, and, in fact, anyone in the neighborhood who was willing to share his pleasant company and be charmed by his lively and endearing ways.

Actually, it was his voracious appetite for garden pests that made him popular with our neighbors in the first place, but soon he was accepted because of his comical and enchanting habits.

Who could resist a young bird who loved to play with balls of yarn and ends of string and who dived into shirt pockets for treats and rested trustingly on your shoulder close to your ear?

* * *

But one morning when I opened the back door to feed our steadily increasing flock of sparrows, I was disappointed not to see Star in his usual place—on the clothesline pulley. "I wonder where he was," I said at the breakfast table.

"Oh, he'll turn up later," my husband reassured us.

But when evening came and it grew dark we were worried. Why would he disappear like this? Surely it was too early to migrate? Most of our local starlings stayed around during the winter but some of them headed south, I noticed.

"He might have joined the rest of the starlings in the 'starling trees,' " suggested our eldest son; "want me to go and look?"

"No!" said my husband emphatically. "He must be free to go where he wishes."

"He never did really belong to us, anyway, did he?" said our second son, thoughtfully, "I mean we really only borrowed him, didn't we?"

"That's true," I answered, remembering how readily he had flown from one garden to the other, from one neighbor to the other.

But I know, when spring comes again we shall be waiting and watching and hoping . . . perhaps one day when we open the back door he'll be there, waiting to greet us from the clothesline pulley.

Eileen Cade-Edwards

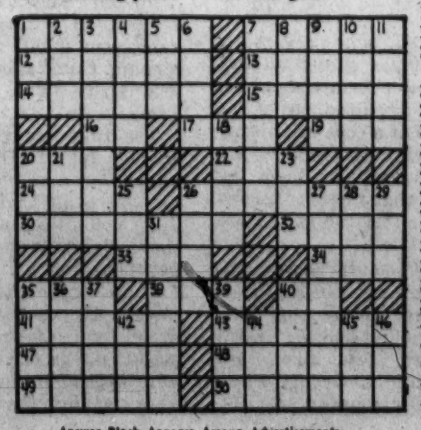
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Comparison
7. Peepers
12. Shore bird
13. Tidal wave
14. Shrubs
15. Summer hat
16. Exists
17. Newt
19. Ger. industrial city
20. Old English jurisdiction
22. Deposit
24. Adjoin
26. Cajolery
30. Imitation
32. Office note
33. Golf instructor
34. Acorn
35. Unhappy
38. Paid notices
40. Enlisted man
41. Sea
43. Ankle
47. Cut of beef
48. Parsley camphor
49. Child's toy
50. Solan goose

Down

1. Watering place
2. Midwest state: abbr.
3. Bit
4. Lawyer's patron saint
5. Sea god
6. Gaelic
7. Convivial
8. Deserter
9. Monster
10. Chick-pea
11. Bastes
18. Criticize severely
20. Tarkington character
21. Kimono sash
23. Yellow potato
25. Gratuity
26. Goad
27. Deer meat
28. Flightless bird
29. Corruption
31. Irritable
35. Subdued
36. Cabinet wood
37. Defunct
39. Male fox
40. Broad smile
42. In addition
44. Wallaba
45. Caucho
46. Collection



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Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

WEEKEND ISSUE
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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Reminder on Germany

The "recognitionists" in West Germany continue to gain strength — and so add to the problems besetting the Kiesinger-Brandt coalition in Bonn. Heinrich Albertz is more exactly a West Berliner than a West German, but he is a member of the Socialist Party of Willy Brandt, whom he succeeded briefly in the mayoralty of West Berlin. He is an ordained minister of the Evangelical Church and is on the right rather than the left of his party. Consequently his call for full-scale recognition of East Germany by West Germany is bound to have political impact right across his divided homeland.

Ironically, both the growth of "recognitionist" sentiment and the reversion to cold-war toughness on the right in West Germany are the outgrowth of the Kiesinger-Brandt coalition's efforts to improve relations, or at least to reknit threads, between West and East Germany. Until the coalition took over, it was the East Germans who had been doing all the dovelike cooing across the Elbe. But as soon as the West Germans cooed back, the East Germans started snarling — and are still doing it. They bluntly say: Recognition or no game. Apparently they have calculated with some shrewdness that the German yearning for reunification will force the Bonn coalition's (or its successor's) hand into recognition, if they hold out long enough against the West German cooing which started 19 months ago.

All this could be dismissed as yet another step in a complicated minuet that has been going on for a long time, were it not for the fact that German dynamism can be neither bottled up nor disregarded forever. Sooner or later, the Germans are going to make even greater efforts than hitherto to be masters of their own future, if they come to feel that the commitments accepted by them since the end of World War II are hindering rather than helping reunification.

With Germans, the prospect of any end-of-century Yalta would produce a vigorous reaction. They abhor the thought of their future's being settled by a Soviet-United States concert above their heads. In extremis, they might try to head this off with another kind of concert — an end-of-century Rapallo between just the Russians and themselves. But that would be abhorrent to much of the rest of Europe, indeed of the rest of the Atlantic world.

What former Mayor Albertz has just done is hardly the precursor to either another Yalta or another Rapallo. But his initiative is a healthy reminder that the one way not to deal with the German problem is to do nothing and hope that it will go away. It won't.

Convention hazards

It is still uncertain just how formidable — and how unmanageable — is the political malaise among disgruntled Democrats this year. Several groups, their total strength uncertain, are preparing to persuade, parade around, cajole, threaten or otherwise unzip the Democratic National Convention at Chicago and its traditionalist approach to nominating a presidential candidate.

We hope the convention managers will give every faction fullest opportunity to state its case. We don't believe the ultimate objective of the dissenters should be the convention's destruction. We note that dissenting leaders have eschewed violence.

The Coalition for an Open Convention — aimed at finding ways to forestall the nomination of Vice-President Humphrey — plans to lead a march of 100,000, many of them college students, at convention time. Their argument is that Mr. Humphrey represents the policies of the Johnson administration which they say have been discredited by events, including the spring primaries.

The National Mobilization — a coalition of liberal to left-wing groups — plans a further mass demonstration, 200,000 strong. They would end the Vietnam war, step up the party's drive against racism.

The question, at this late date, is whether any strategy will dissuade the majority of convention delegates from their set course. Senator McCarthy is to have unimpeded opportunity to address the convention.

Certainly there is a breakup of old ideological allegiances within the Democratic Party. And the students who knocked on doors for Senator McCarthy in New Hampshire want a voice in the final verdict at Chicago. They talk strongly of "participatory democracy."

The question however is whether a party majority favors Senator McCarthy. The regulars are for Vice-President Humphrey. And there is the real prospect that, once the Vice-President gets into his active campaign swing, he will appear as a modern, independent individual, not a "stale" liberal or a rubber stamp for Johnson policies.

Some dissenters have threatened to form a third party if their man doesn't win at Chicago, but Senator McCarthy is dubious about this tack. The prevailing argument, in the end, will quite probably be that unless the party does hang together, the Republicans will surely triumph.

The WASP's nest

There is no end to the fascinating game of assessing the fall (or rise) of WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) predominance in the United States. Thus the current issue of Look magazine has an article which reaches the conclusion that, although non-WASPs are struggling mightily (and often successfully) to reach pinnacles of power, WASPdom is still potent and pervasive.

Be that as it may, may we suggest that any discussion of so-called WASP power along such lines misses the most important point of all. This point, it seems to us, is that, regardless of race, color, creed, or earlier cultural background, all residents of the United States are being steadily molded to what, for want of a better phrase, might be called the over-all WASP outlook, be the latter cultural, moral, social or economic.

Indeed, one of the most startling facts about the United States is the degree to which tens of millions of non-WASPs, drawn from every culture and every corner of the globe, have been drawn irresistibly towards the basic, fundamental patterns of thought, action and judgment bequeathed by the original WASP settlers.

There are many who regret so heavy a be-WASPing of the rich and divergent strains which poured into America. And merely to record this apparently unwithstandable WASP influence is not automatically to applaud it.

Yet a little reflection will show how inevitable such a result was almost certain to be. In the first place, the great majority of non-WASP immigrants to America, while not necessarily anxious to change their cultural background (as distinct from their economic and social), nonetheless were ready to adapt to whatever they found on the new shores.

The first step was for them and their children to learn a language which unavoidably is steeped from top to bottom in the WASP ethos, and thus is a powerful transmitter of this latter. Secondly, the path to success in those very things which had first attracted them to America lay through adapting themselves to the attitudes and outlooks which most deeply characterize American society.

Far more important than playing the numbers game as to who is or is not a WASP, is to grasp the fact that, once the melting pot stops seething, the result is a population as thoroughly WASP in its basic motivations as was that which preceded the vast non-English-speaking migrations to America's shores.

Giving up the giveaway

It is now the oil companies' turn to defend their gas station giveaway games before the House small business subcommittee.

To charges that the games are really veiled lotteries, that gas station proprietors are coerced to offer them and pay for them, that the cost is passed on to the consumer at the rate of a cent or two per gallon, that prize-awarding practices are in many cases fraudulent — to these the defenders say either that they are locked in by competition, or that the games are "lawful, ethical, and fair."

But is either stand sound? Those holding to the former, like a circle of Mad Hatters eyeing one another, appear each to be waiting for another to first doff his foolish chapeau. The latter, ostrichlike, are calmly saying nothing is wrong, while opposition to the games mounts.

Already five states have passed legislation banning the games. Two weeks ago a new Maryland law took effect, and only Thursday, Massachusetts legislators, led by a group of progressive young Republicans, sent a bill to Governor Volpe for signing. Gas station dealer groups in several states have come out against the games.

The House investigation itself, headed by Rep. John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan, which began in mid-March to gather facts on the games and opened hearings in June, could lead to federal bans, if indeed the Federal Trade Commission does not get there first.

Consumers rightly find the games annoying. The carnival, giveaway air which drivers enter when they turn into a gas station misses the point of what they are after — good service, and lower prices as a stay against the pressures of inflation.

'We can get together like this any time you want'

South African summer

By David Winder

London

"Will it rain today?" my father, a fluent Zulu linguist, would ask.

The young Zulu farmhands would scan the blazing African sky with that faraway look of people accustomed to distant horizons.

"It will rain if it wants to," they would reply.

It was not an impertinent observation. Just a simple, philosophical acceptance that whatever will be, will be.

There is about a South African summer a sense of finality and inevitability that perhaps conditions the Zulus to think this way.

How unlike the vagaries of the British weather where banks of clouds and showers chase the sun in a giddy race across the lush green English fields.

True, the rain when it comes is swift and decisive, smacking the rural corrugated iron roofs like a clatter of kettledrums. But more often the brazen sun assumes almost solitary command of the skies.

Before 5 a.m. on a summer's day it rolls out of the eastern horizon—a giant cannonball of fire that on the hottest of days will singe morning sleepers out of their beds.

* * *

February is perhaps the hottest month in the interior of my home province of Natal. Temperatures can soar into the 100's. The friction of leaves sometimes sets the tall gum trees ablaze, and tiny bubbles of boiled tarmac burst and glisten on the hard-top roads.

It is surprising that in the ripeness of summer, friends will often exchange ye olde English Christmas cards depicting robins bobbing on snow fields. It is a spectacle few South Africans witness, especially when the temperature hits 105 degrees.

That was where the mercury stood one year when we sat down to a Christmas dinner of roast turkey and hot plum pudding. "Next year we shall go to the beach and take cold chicken and pineapple," a member of the family exclaimed. We never did.

The exceptional heat aside, there are many summer days when the temperature lies languidly in the 80's and 90's, and a comfortable drowsy numbness steals across the countryside.

Cicadas screech unseen from the tall trees. Dogs pant in the shade. And the wild bees lazily pick their harvest of pollen from the waxy hibiscus flowers.

This atmosphere of unhurried calm is perhaps best epitomized by the African woman balancing a bundle on her head, and clutching a rope-lashed suitcase as she waits several hours at the dusty roadside for the local bus to arrive.

During the long British winters when dark growling skies hide the sun, and the traffic swirls around Piccadilly Circus, it is easy to become nostalgic about those days.

Days when my mother with love, a small trowel, a green plastic hose (and shielded under the shade of a huge grass hat), would coax a responsive garden, taking care to see that the blue flowering potato creeper would scale the frangipani tree. Or cutting back the pepper tree so that the azaleas could preen themselves in the dappled sunlight.

I recall too the bottom half of the garden (we had long since left the farm) where in the brilliant sunshine wasps would fuss about the sticky mangoes. Then, unexpectedly, a large ripe avocado pear would come crashing through the leaves and clunk on the ground below.

Between one thirty and three every afternoon, Sundays excepted, barefoot African servant "boys" all clad in red-piped, white uniforms would emerge for lunch from the attractive surburban homes. Usually they would congregate on the street corners; strum a monotonous guitar; or boot a soccer ball along the road until, irritated by the noise, white residents would shoo them on.

"They should have a local playing field," the residents would agree.

But none wanted it next to their property. And so the Africans, who delight in old Biblical names like Moses, Aaron, and Hezekiah, return to the tree-lined streets for lunch six times a week.

* * *

South Africa, as you would expect, is not all suburbia. Come the summer holidays (and winter ones too) and people take off for the cool mountains or the long, warm beaches. In my case it was often to St. Lucia Lake in Zululand inhabited by hippo and crocodile.

To wait for the first golden glow of morning sunlight to stretch across the green waters and rouse the heron and ibis from their reed bank nests is an impression of lasting delight.

Very often, my father, broad-backed, and green felt hat tilted back on head, and I, would just sit in pleasurable silence, not daring to rock the boat or disturb the pelicans wheeling overhead.

As the day wore on the sun grew fiercer. The wind would barely whisper in the reeds. And the boat would rise and fall on the water's surface as rhythmically as a man breathing deeply in sleep.

Such is the splendor of a South African summer. At night large American cars unload suntanned holidaymakers at homes not yet cooled by the evening breezes. On these hot nights if you walk across the veld —well beyond the sight and sound and perhaps the comprehension of the cities—and crest a hill you may see the lights of an African township glow below.

A low sound—like the hum of an active beehive—floats up from the valley. Depending on your view of South African politics, the beehive emits an angry buzz or a peaceful hum.

But tomorrow is, to use the Afrikaans vernacular, "nog 'n dag" (another day) and the warm sun which drives your cares away will shine again.

And what of an English summer? Well, that's a story for another day.

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Arab-Israel conflict

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It has been interesting to follow the dichotomous course of your otherwise excellent newspaper in its treatment of the Arab-Israeli tragedy. On one hand there is voluminous coverage of activities reported from the capitals of each country—more so than by the majority of American periodicals; on the other there is a selective bias of treatment, particularly in the choice of letters from your readers, that reflects the centuries-old ignorance of the Christian world in respect to the Jews.

The Israelis are neither saints nor fiends, yet the residual reaction after prolonged exposure to your newspaper would be a conditioning to acceptance of the latter.

Carson City, Nev. **Norman E. Bloom**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The Monitor may "assume no responsibility for statements made" in the letters it publishes in its readers' column, but it is certainly responsible for the choice of three letters which appeared recently. For one just arrived from Jerusalem on a brief visit it appears to be deliberately fostered ignorance.

All three letters clearly indicate that their writers have never been to an Arab village either in Israel, the occupied areas of the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, and Judea and Samaria (names which antedated the "Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan" by some 28 centuries), or any Arab country between the Atlantic Ocean and Iranian border.

Have any of the writers of the three letters ever asked himself what the situation would be like now in the Middle East had the Arabs made good their threats of the last 20 years? Would all the problems besetting the Arab world be solved and peace and plenty reign from the Atlantic to the Indus?

Arlington, Mass. **Dov Ben-Abba**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Thank you for publishing recently the letter from Joyce Parkhurst referring to the ruthless treatment of the Arabs by the Israelis. We get so little news from this viewpoint as most, actually nearly all, press reports are datelined from Israel.

Politically, the Arab lands are far more important to us than Israel, and we now see the Mediterranean dominated by the Russians.

In the United States there is far too much publicity and one-sided judgment on this subject. It is taking courage to speak out.

Nantucket, Mass. **E. H. Kearn**

'Moving to the country'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial "Moving to the country" recalls a theory expressed, "If all retired people would move to country towns, it would ease living and working for those who must remain in cities." Many were startled at the idea. They could not give up symphonies, theater-going, shopping, families and friends.

The writer had to prove her theory and is sure of the wise step. Driving the car, shopping, and local activities have been easier. If a merchant fails to have an item, he tells you where you may purchase it—even though it be a competitor. Country roads for exploring are far more entertaining than driving "across the city" to a possible amusement. The mayor of the small town may own the only movie theater. Attending town council meetings gives you direct information on community needs. The peace and quiet, with now and then a California quail call — ah, need one say more?

A campaign for urging Americans to the country would certainly make for a happier America.

St. Helena, Calif. **Margaret P. Symonds**

Mirror of opinion

Performing rights

Any man's skill is a commodity which he must exploit for financial gain. If he is a creative artist, what he writes, paints, carves, or composes has to reward him for his special ability and recompense him for the time he has spent in creating it, because during that time he has not only made something of general public value but his work has prevented him from following some easier, more immediately rewarding trade.

The performing artist is in a more difficult position. Unless he is one of a small group of the elect, he is in competition with others who might not do exactly what he does but who would do something equally attractive. An opera by Britten is not interchangeable with another by Tippett, Henze, or Shostakovich; and, in search of a novel by Anthony Powell, we are not satisfied with one by C. P. Snow; but who plays Guildenstern or Osric is a different matter. They have to do what they can to safeguard their livelihood, and so create organizations like Equity and the Musicians' Union, whose activities are often unwelcome to those outside them.

It does no good to raise hands in horror at the American Actors' Union, which has left twenty-six actors from Britain and other countries idle, and [temporarily] closed nineteen New York theatres through its demand for higher pay for American actors. Examples of similar behaviour on our side of the Atlantic are not hard to find. [Last month] the series of television programmes which Sammy Davis Jnr. was to make for the B.B.C. was cancelled, not because Mr. Davis had brought an American company with him but because he regarded the collaboration of five American musicians unacceptable to the Musicians' Union as an essential part of his show. As in other industrial disputes, Mr. Davis's admirers, the general public, are the losers. . . .

Nobody can accuse actors' and musicians' organizations of a general, conscienceless disregard for art. The action [recently] of the British Musicians' Union in undertaking to meet the expenses of providing an orchestra for the Israeli dance company, so that its embargo on the use of recorded tapes need not be broken, is an indication of eagerness not to deprive Bath Festival audiences of an attraction which cannot be simply replaced by another group of dancers. If the orchestra it provides does not suit the dancers, the union is ready to forgo its cherished embargo.

The irreplaceability of artists is, of course, a criterion which any union would accept. The difficulty is to obtain agreement in applying it. Mr. Davis's irreplaceable five are not irreplaceable in the eyes of the Musicians' Union. Almost everyone, including actors and musicians, has an ideal of art totally international, removed from sordid disputes about money. But artists, both here and in America, know that ideals add nothing to their bank accounts. All the same, it seems time that the British and American unions had a new, long, liberal look at the agreements affecting permits to work on either side of the Atlantic.—**The Times (London)**